

THE
ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE
YEAR BOOK

Ernest H. Cherrington

1915

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The
Anti-Saloon League
Year Book
1915

**An Encyclopedia of Facts and Figures Dealing With the
Liquor Traffic and the Temperance Reform**

Compiled and Edited by
ERNEST HURST CHERRINGTON

Editor of *The American Issue*

**This book has been adopted by the National Executive Committee of
the Anti-Saloon League of America
and is the Official Anti-Saloon League Year Book**

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PRICE, POSTPAID

Paper Bound, 25c. Cloth Bound, 50c.

Published by
THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

**The American Issue Press
WESTERVILLE, OHIO**

CALENDAR, 1915

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FOREWORD

Reports of conditions in the several states shown in this book are as of January 1, 1915, unless otherwise indicated. Certain United States maps and certain other data, as will be shown, have been brought down to April 1, 1915.

Chronology of the Anti-Liquor Movement in the United States of America, 1893-1915.

EIGHTEEN NINETY-THREE.

The Ohio Anti-Saloon League is founded by Howard H. Russell at Oberlin, Ohio.

The District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League is organized at Washington, D. C.

The biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. is held on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago.

The sale of beer at Ft. Dodge, Iowa, is stopped by removing screens on Sundays.

The Evans dispensary law becomes operative in the state of South Carolina.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, meets with decided resistance in enforcing the dispensary law in the city of Charleston.

The State Liquor Dealers' Association of Ohio decides to enter politics more actively than before and demands the repeal of the law making it an offense to sell liquor to habitual drunkards, as well as a modification of the Sunday closing law and other restrictive measures.

Members of the W. C. T. U., making a circuit of the joints in Rola, N. D., are brutally beaten by liquor advocates.

One thousand women of Owensboro, Ky., band themselves together for a crusade against the liquor dealers of that city.

EIGHTEEN NINETY-FOUR.

Orders are issued by the St. Louis police department to arrest all saloonkeepers and others having slot machines.

Liquor stores in Charleston, South Carolina, are raided by the police.

Similar raids in three counties of South Carolina result in the killing of several citizens and detectives.

Governor Tillman represses opposition to the liquor dispensary law in South Carolina by assuming control of the police forces of the towns.

The lower house of the Iowa legislature passes the tax bill which provides for restricted local option for the cities and towns.

A committee of fifty, with Seth Low as president, is organized in New York to study the liquor question with a view to public and private action.

The Haskell local option bill is defeated in the lower house of the Ohio legislature, receiving only thirty-six votes.

Archbishop Ireland, of the Catholic church, and Dr. Kynett, of the Methodist church, on a railway train between Chicago and Philadelphia, discuss the temperance question and agree upon the advisability of a plan for the uniting of all the forces opposed to the saloon, similar to the plan later decided upon in the organization of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

EIGHTEEN NINETY-FIVE.

At the suggestion of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League issues a call to initiate a general Anti-Saloon League movement throughout the nation.

The American Anti-Saloon League is organized at Washington, D. C., December 18, by the coalition of the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia, the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio and five other state, national and local temperance organizations.

Dr. Howard H. Russell is chosen the first national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

The American Issue, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, makes its first appearance, taking the place of the Anti-Saloon, the paper started by Dr. Russell in 1893.

EIGHTEEN NINETY-SIX.

State Anti-Saloon Leagues are organized in Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Michigan, West Virginia and Iowa.

The records in Ohio show a decrease of 1,442 in the number of saloons since the birth of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Harris local option bill is defeated in the lower house of the Ohio legislature, receiving only fifty votes.

Massachusetts reports seven cities of over 30,000 population free from the saloon.

The number of liquor licenses in Washington, D. C., is decreased from 777 to 722.

The Ohio Anti-Saloon League holds at Columbus the largest and most influential temperance convention ever held in the state.

The Supreme Court of Indiana holds a saloon to be a nuisance under certain circumstances, and declares that the license fee is no defense.

South Dakota repeals the Prohibition law by a majority of 4,000 votes.

EIGHTEEN NINETY-SEVEN.

The Anti-Saloon Leagues of Nebraska and Tennessee are inaugurated.

The records of the District of Columbia show a reduction in the number of licenses from 1,100 in 1892 to 689 in 1897.

Van Buren county, Mich., votes dry under the county option law.

Tennessee extends the Adams law excluding saloons from within four miles of schoolhouses outside of incorporated towns of 2,000 or more.

The number of saloons in New York City is reduced by 1,200 as a result of restrictive laws passed by the legislature.

Local Anti-Saloon Leagues are organized in Colorado.

A large number of townships in Ohio vote dry under the township option law.

General Superintendent Russell, in his annual address to the Anti-Saloon League convention, reports active work along anti-saloon lines in eighteen different states.

EIGHTEEN NINETY-EIGHT.

The local option law introduced in the Ohio legislature is defeated in committee.

The Anti-Saloon League movement is started in Northern California, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Vermont, Wisconsin, Maryland and Oklahoma.

The first superintendents' conference of the Anti-Saloon League is held at Delaware, Ohio, and is attended by representatives from twenty states.

EIGHTEEN NINETY-NINE.

Through action of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, a large number of pro-liquor candidates is defeated.

Anti-Saloon League state organizations are started in New Hampshire, New York, Colorado, Arkansas and Rhode Island.

Nine-tenths of the territory of Mississippi and five-sixths of the territory of Georgia are reported dry under local option laws.

As a result of the fight made by the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, Hon. John A. Caldwell, the pro-liquor candidate for lieutenant governor in Ohio, runs behind his ticket over 34,000 votes.

The Anti-Saloon League of America opens legislative offices in Washington, D. C.

NINETEEN HUNDRED.

The Clark local option bill passes the lower house of the Ohio legislature, but is lost in the senate by a vote of fifteen to sixteen. Minnesota passes a splendid search and seizure law.

The League's fight on the governor of Arkansas, who had

avored the liquor interests, reduces his majority 20,000 votes. A similar fight on the governor of Nebraska reduces his majority to 800, while the rest of the ticket wins by 8,000.

Twelve Iowa counties abolish the saloons.

Seventy-five Nebraska towns vote dry.

Queen Anne county, Maryland, adopts no-license.

The Anti-Saloon League is organized in the state of Washington.

NINETEEN HUNDRED ONE.

Congress passes the anti-canteen law.

Iowa prohibits the soliciting of liquor orders in dry territory.

A strong temperance candidate is elected to the supreme bench of Nebraska by 12,000 majority, in spite of all the efforts of the liquor interests to defeat him.

The brewers and liquor dealers organize in every Prohibition state of the Union to break down the prohibitory laws.

Reports indicate that the League movement has been inaugurated in thirty-six different states and territories.

The Anti-Saloon Leagues of Oregon, Virginia and New Jersey are started.

The Hon. Hiram Price, first president of the Anti-Saloon League of America, dies, and Rev. Luther B. Wilson, later Bishop Wilson, is elected to succeed him.

The anti-canteen law, passed by Congress, becomes operative.

Colorado reports five counties dry by action of the county supervisor.

Private boxes are excluded from the saloons of Los Angeles, and the effort of the liquor forces to open the saloons on Sunday in that city is defeated by a petition containing the names of 13,000 citizens.

The Supreme Court of Indiana hands down three decisions favorable to the temperance forces.

Kansas enacts a search and seizure law.

Over 400 cases are started in the courts of Ohio, and convictions are secured in about 85 per cent of that number.

Tennessee reports that out of 500 cities, towns and post-offices, only sixty have saloons.

NINETEEN HUNDRED TWO.

The Ohio legislature passes the Beal municipal local option law.

Kentucky adopts a stringent law enforcement measure.

Maryland passes twenty-eight different local temperance laws.

Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for canteen substitutes at army posts.

Ninety-three municipalities vote dry.

Forty-four Maryland saloons are outlawed.

Forty-four of the seventy-five counties in Arkansas abolish the saloons.

Two-thirds of Los Angeles county, one half of San Diego county and one-half of San Bernardino county, Cal., adopt no-license.

Missouri closes forty-four dramshops.

Of forty-eight county option elections in Texas, forty-one go dry.

Twenty-eight liquor license remonstrances are successful in Indiana.

New York state outlaws sixty concert hall saloons in Buffalo, and adds one hundred dry townships to the no-license column.

NINETEEN HUNDRED THREE.

The Prohibition laws of Vermont and New Hampshire are practically repealed by the adoption of local option in these states.

Virginia passes the Mann law, practically banishing all saloons from rural districts.

North Carolina adopts the Watts law, limiting saloons to incorporated towns and giving the right of local option to all municipalities.

One-fourth of all Virginia saloons are put out of business.

Eighteen of the twenty-four towns and cities voting in Virginia go dry and twenty of the twenty-seven municipal elections in North Carolina result in dry victories.

Tennessee extends the four-mile law to include all cities of 5,000 or under.

Washington enacts a splendid search and seizure law.

Congress appropriates an additional \$500,000 for army canteen substitutes.

Five no-license towns are added to the dry column in Connecticut.

One county in Montana votes dry.

Fifty-seven additional towns and cities in Ohio adopt no-license under the Beal law, and four hundred and fifty convictions of saloon violators are secured in the same state.

Cases against saloon and dive keepers in Maryland result in four hundred and thirty convictions.

The city of Omaha, Neb., debars women and music from saloons.

Dr. P. A. Baker is elected General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, at the annual convention held in Washington, D. C.

NINETEEN HUNDRED FOUR.

Anti-Saloon Leagues are organized in Kentucky, Idaho, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Oregon adopts a local option law.

The Brannock residence district option law passes the Ohio legislature, after being mutilated by the governor.

Virginia reduces the number of saloons in that state by two hundred and thirty.

California reports fifty cities and towns under no-license.

The number of licensed barrooms in the District of Columbia is reduced to six hundred and thirty-nine.

The anti-saloon forces secure the election of a Prohibitionist as a member of the Illinois legislature from the city of Peoria, the world's whisky center.

The movement is inaugurated in Indian Territory for Prohibition statehood.

The Iowa legislature enacts an anti-bootleggers' bill and inebriates' bill and passes a resolution urging Congress to amend the interstate shipment law in such a way as to prevent the shipment of liquors from one state to the dry territory of another.

The legislature of Kentucky passes an act to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors by wholesale in any territory where the retail trade is prohibited.

Seven counties in Missouri vote dry and two hundred saloons are closed in the state.

NINETEEN HUNDRED FIVE.

Six anti-liquor laws are passed by the legislature of New York.

Forty-two cities and towns in Wisconsin begin the work of enforcing various laws against saloons and three temperance measures are passed by the Wisconsin legislature.

The Moore amendment to the Nicholson law of Indiana is enacted, making remonstrances applicable to all requests for licenses in a township. Under this law seventy-four Indiana townships go dry.

North Carolina passes an amendment to the Watts law prohibiting saloons outside of towns of 500 or more.

Five Oregon counties abolish the saloons.

Virginia abolishes one hundred dramshops.

One hundred and fifty-three injunctions against liquor vendors are secured in Iowa.

Ninety-one Iowa druggists are deprived of their permits because of law violations.

One hundred and sixty-three convictions against saloon-

keepers are secured in Minnesota, and the saloons are closed on Sunday in Minneapolis.

Nebraska witnesses a decrease of one hundred and fourteen in the number of saloons.

Governor Herrick, of Ohio, is defeated for re-election by a majority of over 44,000 by the anti-saloon forces, who thus resent his mutilation of the residence district option bill.

NINETEEN HUNDRED SIX.

Indiana increases the number of Moore law township remonstrances to one hundred and eighty-seven, and abolishes the liquor traffic in seventeen city wards.

Iowa places a time limit bill on Mulct law saloons.

Georgia extends the local option privilege to all counties where dispensaries have been installed, and five additional counties in that state go dry.

The number of no-license counties in Arkansas is increased by ten and the total majority recorded against license in the state of Arkansas is 15,618.

Kentucky passes the county unit local option law, which results immediately in fourteen new counties passing into the no-license column. The governor orders the closing of Sunday saloons in Louisville.

Two temperance laws are placed on the statute books of Louisiana.

Thirty-two local temperance measures are passed by the Maryland legislature.

Six of the eleven New Hampshire cities vote dry.

Assistant Attorney General Trickett enforces the Prohibition law in Kansas City.

Governor Cobb is re-elected in Maine on a platform declaring for the continuance of Prohibition and law enforcement.

The Jones residence district law, and the search and seizure law are passed by the legislature of Ohio.

Oklahoma shows a reduction of one hundred and twenty-eight in the number of saloons.

One thousand law enforcement cases are prosecuted against liquor law violators in Pennsylvania.

One county, three cities and several towns are won for no-license in California.

Six additional municipalities vote dry in Virginia.

The Sunday laws are enforced in Seattle, Tacoma and other cities in the state of Washington.

Congress appropriates an additional \$350,000 for army canteen substitutes.

The Oklahoma statehood bill as passed by Congress, requires the Prohibition of the liquor traffic in Indian Territory, and on

Indian reservations for twenty-one years, and thereafter until the people shall change the organic law.

Congress prohibits liquor selling in national soldiers' homes, and appropriates \$25,000 for the better enforcement of the laws against selling liquor to Indians.

NINETEEN HUNDRED SEVEN.

Alabama passes a county option law, and later enacts state-wide Prohibition. Jefferson county, Ala., including the city of Birmingham, votes dry by a majority of 1,800.

Arkansas abolishes all saloons outside of incorporated towns. Colorado enacts a good local option law.

Connecticut passes three new temperance laws.

The legislature of Georgia passes a state-wide Prohibition measure.

A Sunday closing law is enacted by the legislature of Idaho.

Local option for townships, cities and villages is adopted by the legislature of Illinois. One hundred and forty-one precincts voting in Illinois vote dry.

The Delaware legislature submits the liquor question to the vote of the people, with the result that every place outside of Newcastle county and the city of Wilmington abolishes the saloons.

Of the thirty-seven county option elections held in Kentucky, thirty-five go dry.

The Massachusetts legislature enacts the "pony express law," aimed at the illicit selling of liquor in dry territory.

An anti-wine room law is passed by the legislature of Montana.

Eight additional dry counties are secured in North Carolina.

Ohio destroys three hundred and fifty speakeasies and fifty additional towns and cities go dry.

Several provisions are added to the anti-liquor laws of Nebraska.

A bill calling for a resubmission of the Prohibition question is defeated in the lower house of the legislature of Maine.

Splendid temperance victories are recorded in Missouri, Minnesota and Vermont.

Oklahoma adopts Prohibition by 18,000 majority.

South Dakota passes a search and seizure law.

An amendment to the Adams law of Tennessee results in the exclusion of the saloons from all but four counties in the state.

Eleven of the thirteen municipalities voting in Virginia go dry.

A residence district local option law is passed in Wisconsin.

Sixty-three additional townships and four counties are added to the no-license column of Indiana.

NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHT.

The Georgia Prohibition law goes into effect January 1.

Illinois in a single day votes 1,053 townships dry, abolishing thereby over 1,500 saloons.

Wisconsin adds one hundred new communities to the no-license column, and abolishes four hundred saloons.

Thirty-two additional towns in Minnesota are gained by the anti-saloon forces.

Thirty additional municipalities in Nebraska vote dry.

Ten additional counties in Michigan abolish the saloons.

Eight additional South Carolina counties are made dry. Governor Ansell is re-elected on an anti-saloon platform.

Mississippi passes a state-wide Prohibition law.

North Carolina adopts state-wide Prohibition by a majority of 44,000.

Twenty-one of the thirty-three counties of Oregon vote to abolish the saloons under the county option law.

Forty-two municipalities in Colorado adopt no-license.

Arkansas registers a total majority against licenses in the county option elections of 22,934, and elects an anti-saloon governor by 80,000 majority.

Leavenworth, Kan., the last liquor stronghold of the state, falls into line by abolishing the "joints."

Governor Stubbs is elected in Kansas on a Prohibition and law-enforcement issue.

South Dakota drives the saloons from Mitchell, and several other important towns, and elects an anti-saloon governor to fill the place of the former temperance chief executive who is sent to the United States senate.

Texas adds twelve dry counties to the no-license list, and re-elects Governor Campbell on a straight anti-saloon issue.

Four hundred drinking places in Virginia are closed.

Rhode Island abolishes four hundred and twenty-nine saloons, and passes a law limiting the number of licenses to one to every five hundred of the population, and prohibiting the saloon within two hundred feet of a public or parochial school.

Tennessee elects a legislature pledged to enact state Prohibition.

United States Senator Carmack is shot down in the streets of Nashville, and dies a martyr to the Prohibition cause.

Maine and North Dakota both elect governors pledged to the strict enforcement of Prohibition.

Two additional counties in California vote dry.

The state of Washington elects a governor, lieutenant governor and the majority of the members of the legislature favorable to local option.

Baltimore, Md., closes three hundred and ninety-three saloons. One more county in Maryland is made dry.

Worcester, Mass., with a population of 150,000, goes dry a second time.

Two hundred and fifteen saloons are outlawed in the state of Massachusetts by local option votes.

Four hundred and sixty-one saloons are abolished in Iowa.

Seven hundred and twenty-saloons go out of business in Indiana by the remonstrance route.

The Indiana legislature called in special session by Governor Hanly, passes a county local option law.

The Ohio legislature enacts a county local option law.

In four months fifty-seven counties in Ohio vote dry, abolishing thereby 1,910 saloons.

More than 11,000 saloons are abolished in the United States by Prohibition and local option laws during the year.

NINETEEN HUNDRED NINE.

The effort of the liquor forces to repeal anti-saloon legislation in Indiana and Ohio signally fails.

On the first day of January Prohibition laws go into effect in Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Tennessee extends the four-mile law to all towns and cities of the state, which means practically state-wide Prohibition, and adopts another measure prohibiting the manufacture of liquor in the state.

South Carolina adopts Prohibition with a referendum by counties, and as a result of the referendum vote, thirty-six of the forty-two counties prohibit the sale, while the other six retain the county dispensaries.

The lower house of the Missouri legislature passes a resolution calling for a vote on the Prohibition amendment.

Iowa passes five anti-liquor laws limiting the liquor traffic in various ways.

Maine and New Hampshire both write new restrictive law enforcement measures in the statute books.

Washington state passes a municipal and rural county unit option law, and more than forty places in the state promptly vote dry.

Idaho enacts a straight county option measure, and in the first round of elections fourteen of the twenty-three counties abolish saloons.

Arizona enacts a county option law.

Wyoming abolishes all saloons outside of incorporated towns.

Kansas passes a stringent measure prohibiting the sale of liquors for all purposes except for sacramental use.

Nebraska limits the open saloon to the hours between 7 a. m. and 8 p. m. Lincoln, Neb., and two counties in the same state go dry.

Utah passes a county option law which is vetoed by the governor after the legislature adjourns, but more than half of the counties of the state are so incensed at the governors' action that they abolish the saloons by local decree.

Congress passes a C. O. D. liquor shipment measure for the protection of dry territory.

Colorado adds a number of towns to the no-license column, thereby making eleven counties dry.

Four additional counties are carried for no-license in Illinois.

In the fall election, twenty-eight of the thirty-six places voting in Illinois, vote dry.

Nineteen additional counties in Michigan abolish the saloons.

Twelve counties in Texas adopt no-license.

Three new counties are added to the no-license list in Kentucky.

Two counties in Pennsylvania are made dry.

The lower house of the West Virginia legislature passes a Prohibition bill. Eight additional counties in West Virginia vote dry.

The elections in New York result in a net gain for the anti-saloon forces of eighty-eight towns.

Sixty counties in Indiana vote dry.

A number of anti-liquor measures are passed by the legislature of Connecticut.

Six additional counties in California adopt no-license.

Six temperance measures are passed by the legislature of South Dakota.

The local option bill in the Pennsylvania legislature is brought to a vote in the house, but is defeated.

The Florida legislature passes a bill submitting a Prohibition amendment to the vote of the people.

The Alabama legislature submits a prohibitory amendment to the vote of the people, but the amendment is rejected.

Strong law enforcement measures are passed by the legislatures in Georgia and Alabama.

NINETEEN HUNDRED TEN.

The legislature of Texas passes a bill making the sale of liquors in no-license territory a felony punishable by from three to five years in the penitentiary.

Jasper county, Missouri, including three cities each having a population of 10,000 or more, votes dry.

The campaign for state-wide Prohibition in Idaho is launched.

The governor of Nebraska summons the mayor, fire and police board, and the chief of police, to show cause why they should not be ousted from office, for failure to enforce anti-liquor laws; and upon agreement of said officers to enforce the laws in the future, they are given opportunity to make good.

As a result of decision of the United States Supreme Court, saloons are prohibited on the Milwaukee Railroad in South Dakota, and other roads in the confines of reservations.

Los Tanos, New Mexico, goes dry.

Wells county, Indiana, votes dry under the county option law.

Six saloons in Phoenix, Arizona, are closed for violation of the law prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors.

By decision of the Supreme Court of the state of Arkansas, Texarkana is made dry under the provisions of the three-mile law.

A monster petition for a local option election in the city of Chicago is turned down by the city board of election commissioners.

The counties of Wood, Hazel, Howard, Callahan, Grayson, Trinity and Marion, in Texas, all vote dry.

Nez Perce, Idaho, including the city of Lewiston, with a population of 8,000, votes dry.

The no-license elections in Vermont result in a net loss of two towns for the temperance forces, thereby increasing the number of wet towns and cities in the state to twenty-nine, and decreasing the number of dry towns and cities to 217.

By a majority of 889 votes, Steuben county, Indiana, goes dry.

As a result of local option elections in Minnesota, the temperance forces make a net gain of twenty-nine villages, and for the first time in the history of the state, more than half the towns voting go dry.

The local option bill in the legislature of Maryland is defeated by a majority of two votes.

Of thirty-six counties voting on the local option question in Michigan, twenty go dry, making a net increase of ten counties for the temperance forces, and voting out of business 319 saloons.

The liquor forces win in several city local option elections in Illinois, including those held in Rockford, Decatur, De Kalb, Dixon and Belvidere, while the city of Monmouth changes from wet to dry, the city of Galesburg remains dry, and the smaller towns and villages for the most part record temperance victories.

A large number of towns and cities in California vote dry, including Coalton, Lompree, San Jose, Dinuba, Turlock, Bishop, Hanford, Fowler, Porterville and Corning, while several other cities in California under Prohibition, resubmit the question, but remain in the dry column.

The largest number of no-license elections ever held in the state take place in Wisconsin, resulting in a net gain of about twenty-five counties for the dry forces.

Fifty-four saloons are voted out of twenty-one towns and cities in South Dakota.

Saloons are closed in the New Mexico cities of Roswell, Endee, Tres Piedras and Shoemaker.

Johnson county, Indiana, votes dry by a majority of 2,133.

The Minnesota cities of Fergus Falls, Waseka, Blue Earth and Kasson, vote dry.

Waitsburg, Washington, votes dry.

Bonner county, Idaho, votes dry.

Lansing, the state capital of Michigan, together with many other cities and towns in that state, closes saloons as a result of the county option elections.

United States Senator Crawford, of South Dakota, introduces a bill in the senate to prohibit the sale of Federal revenue stamps to persons in dry territory.

The Supreme Court of Washington upholds the local option law in that state.

Lincoln, Nebraska, votes to remain dry.

Reports from Idaho show that forty saloons were abolished in that state between January 1 and June 15, 1910.

Hancock county, Kentucky, votes to remain dry, while Warren county changes from wet to dry, and Bowling Green goes wet by a small majority.

Seventeen precincts in Mendocino county, California, are made dry by a local option ordinance.

The Supreme Court of Kansas decides that a club cannot maintain lockers in which its members keep liquors for private use.

Three Wisconsin towns are made permanently dry by the use of the remonstrance law.

Territory in Arizona, containing 320 square miles, votes dry under the precinct provision of the local option law.

Carl Etherington, a special officer, who is compelled, in self-defense, to shoot a speakeasy keeper as a result of a raid in Newark, Ohio, is lynched by a drunken mob on the public square of Newark.

The number of saloons in Baltimore, Maryland, is reduced from 1,600 to 1,406 in one year.

Carroll and Crofton counties, Kentucky, vote dry.

Inyo county, California, votes dry.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan makes a fight in the Democratic convention for a county option plank.

Elections held in the counties of Arkansas show a majority against license in the state of 23,102.

Hamilton county, Texas, votes dry.

Winchester and Fredericksburg, Virginia, vote to remain dry.

Potter county, Texas, goes wet, being the first of 166 dry counties to reject Prohibition in three years time.

Harrison county, Texas, goes dry.

Plumas county, California, votes dry.

Western Branch, Virginia, votes dry.

All the saloons in six counties of Minnesota are closed, and large sections of two other counties are made dry by order of the Interior Department.

Graham county, Arizona, votes dry.

Of the forty-nine cities and towns voting under the local option law of Washington, twenty-eight go dry, including the two seaport cities of Bellingham and Everett.

Governor R. S. Vasey, of South Dakota, is re-elected in spite of liquor opposition.

Eight cities and twenty-three towns in New Hampshire vote for license, while three cities and 201 towns vote against license.

The anti-liquor forces of Tennessee score a great victory in the election of Governor Hooper and a majority of the legislature favorable to the prohibitory law.

A constitutional amendment to repeal Prohibition in Oklahoma is defeated by more than 22,000 majority.

A prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Florida is defeated by a majority of about 4,600.

California elects a governor and a majority of the legislature favorable to local option.

The Prohibition amendment to the constitution of Oregon is defeated by 20,000 majority, and the liquor amendment giving home rule on the liquor question to cities is carried by 3,000 majority.

NINETEEN HUNDRED ELEVEN.

The state-wide Prohibition law of Alabama is repealed by the liquor forces, who succeed in forcing through the legislature a county local option law.

Of the thirteen counties in Alabama holding elections under the new local option law, six vote wet (one voting for dispensary and five for saloons), while seven vote dry.

The Eighteenth General Assembly of Colorado refuses to pass two measures introduced by the liquor advocates to mutilate temperance laws already on the statute books.

Contests of elections brought by the temperance forces in Colorado result favorably for anti-saloon advocates in Las Animas and Colorado City.

The result of the local option elections in Connecticut shows ninety-five towns voting for no-license and seventy-three towns voting for license.

The legislature of California enacts a local option measure which provides for a vote on the liquor question in each incor-

porated city and town, making supervisorial districts outside of municipalities voting units for the purposes of the act.

As a result of the operation of the new local option law in California, many victories are won by the temperance forces, bringing the amount of dry territory up to 42 per cent of the state's area and closing the saloons in thirty towns and in ten supervisorial districts.

Laws are passed in California prohibiting saloons within one and one-half miles of Stanford University or within three miles of the State Agricultural College.

The General Assembly of Delaware passes a druggists' prescription bill which proves to be a splendid temperance measure.

Florida adds one more county to the dry list, thereby bringing the number of no-license counties in that state up to thirty-six out of a total of forty-eight and leaving only sixteen license towns and cities in the entire state.

The Tippins near-beer bill develops a strength of three to one in the Georgia House of Delegates on roll call, but is defeated by a filibuster.

The Georgia legislature passes a law making the possession of a United States tax receipt prima facie evidence of the violation of the state liquor laws.

Reports from Idaho show that the temperance forces have carried seventeen out of twenty-two county option elections and that only 165 saloons are left in the state.

The General Assembly of Illinois enacts three new temperance laws, thereby prohibiting drinking and drunkenness on railroad trains and interurban cars, establishing a dry zone within a radius of two-thirds of a mile around the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, and prohibiting the sale, gift or use of liquor in any state park.

The Illinois liquor interests are overwhelmingly defeated in their attempt to repeal the township local option law of that state.

The liquor interests of Indiana, led by a brewer senator, succeed in having the legislature repeal the county option law and having a law providing for city and township units substituted therefor, while still another measure protecting more than ever the liquor interests of the state, is passed by the legislature.

Forty-six dry counties in Indiana go wet on account of the repeal of the county option law, leaving only twenty-four dry counties out of ninety-two in the state and reducing the number of dry townships to 825 out of a total of 1,015.

A stringent law is passed by the legislature of Kansas prohibiting the sale of any liquid containing a trace of alcohol to any person in Kansas for any purpose whatsoever. One result of the passage of this new law in Kansas is the best year of law enforcement in the history of the state.

Every candidate on the state ticket in Kentucky who is supported by the liquor interests where the temperance question is involved, is defeated for nomination, indicating that the liquor interests in the Blue Grass State are not longer able to control either of the political parties in Kentucky.

After a vigorous campaign in the state of Maine, a vote was taken on September 11 on the question of the repeal of the Prohibition law of that state, with the result that Prohibition is again successful by a majority of approximately 750 votes.

Out of twelve candidates for the House of Delegates in the Second and Third legislative districts of Maryland, five declare for local option and four of the five are elected, while not one of the seven who kept quiet on the local option question is elected.

Reports from Massachusetts show that there have been steady gains in no-license campaigns and that there are four more dry cities and six more dry towns in that state than in 1906.

As a result of the county option elections in Michigan, there are thirty-nine wholly dry counties in the state, which shows a gain of thirty-eight dry counties in four years, during which time 1,200 saloons and eighteen breweries have been closed.

Efforts of the liquor forces in the Michigan legislature to defeat county option and to permit the operation of breweries in dry counties, as well as the operation of saloons on most holidays, are defeated; while on the other hand, several helpful temperance laws are passed, among which are laws governing the writing of prescriptions for liquor.

The state fair of Michigan is dry for the first time in its history.

Great gains are made in the popular vote for a county option legislature in Minnesota.

The local option bill in the Minnesota legislature is voted on for the first time in both houses of the legislature, but meets defeat.

A county option bill passes the Missouri House of Delegates by a large majority, but is defeated by being sent to an unfriendly committee in the senate.

Every local option election in the state of Missouri during the year is won by the temperance forces, the majorities in all cases being larger than ever before.

County option is defeated in the Nebraska legislature by one vote in each house, but a helpful law is enacted providing for an election on the saloon question upon the petition of thirty freeholders or a majority if there are less than sixty in the corporation, the vote to be mandatory on the license authorities, which law applies to all towns having a population under 10,000.

An amendment submitted by Congress to make the constitution of New Mexico more easily amended, is voted upon and

carried by 10,000 majority in the new state, thus making easier the way to constitutional Prohibition.

Five out of sixty-eight legislative bills favorable to the liquor traffic are passed by the General Assembly of New York state.

New York reports a large gain in the number of dry townships.

An effective near-beer law passed by the North Carolina legislature in March, becomes operative in July and proves very helpful to the enforcement of Prohibition in that state.

Several dry counties in Ohio vote for the return of saloons, after having been under no-license for three years.

Ninety bootleggers are convicted in Oklahoma City during the year, and, in the aggregate, are fined \$31,000 and given 9,000 days in jail. Thirty-seven Oklahoma counties report fines that aggregate \$78,000 and jail sentences aggregating 27,154 days.

Lawrence county, Pa., is made dry by remonstrance, including the city of Newcastle, with a population of 30,000, the largest dry municipality in the state.

In Rhode Island eight towns, with a population of 15,906, vote dry, while thirty towns and cities with a population of 526,704 vote wet.

The legislature of South Dakota passes a law requiring saloons to close each night at 9 o'clock, which affects 500 saloons operating in the state.

A vote on a Prohibition amendment to the constitution of the state of Texas is taken on July 22, with the result that out of a total of nearly 500,000 votes, the wet majority is less than 7,000.

Reports from the counties of Texas show that 168 counties of that state are entirely dry.

At the elections held on March 7, only twenty-eight of the 246 towns and cities of Vermont vote for license, and in twelve of those which vote for license the majorities are so small that a change of forty votes, approximately distributed, would have put them in the no-license column.

The amendment to the charter of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, making that city dry territory, is sustained by the state Supreme Court.

The legislature of Wisconsin enacts laws regarding the sale of liquors at public auctions, the appearance of intoxicated persons in public places or on railroad trains.

Reports from Wisconsin show that the number of dry communities in that state has grown from 300 in 1904 to more than 800 in 1911, which 800 communities cover 55 per cent of the state's area.

NINETEEN HUNDRED TWELVE.

A vote taken in Arkansas on September 9 on the question of state-wide Prohibition results in a wet majority of 15,968, there being 69,390 votes for Prohibition and 85,358 votes against Prohibition.

Reports from Arkansas show that there are about 279 saloons in the state, and that these are confined to twenty-eight towns and cities in twelve counties.

Sixty-seven towns in California vote dry.

Several dry victories are recorded in local option contests in Colorado.

In the Connecticut local option elections ninety-four towns vote for no-license and seventy-three towns vote for license.

The largest towns in Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware, prohibit the sale of any kind of alcoholic beverages.

La Fayette county, Florida, votes dry.

The Prohibition forces of Georgia elect a legislature favorable to Prohibition.

Latah county, Idaho, is put under Prohibition by order of the county commissioners.

Rockford, Illinois, with a population of 50,000, votes dry.

Reports from Indiana indicate that twenty-seven out of the ninety-four cities of the state are dry, and that about 300 of the 360 incorporated towns are without saloons.

Reports from Idaho indicate that out of 830 incorporated cities and towns, 703 are dry and that there are seventeen wet counties in the state, nine of which have only one wet city each.

The Kentucky legislature removes the exemption clause from the county unit law, making it apply to all counties alike. The same legislature also enacts several wholesome law enforcement measures.

Muhlenburg, Montgomery and Pulaski counties, Kentucky, vote dry by more than two to one majority.

The Louisiana legislature divides the dry parish of Calcasieu into four parishes, thus increasing the number of dry parishes in Louisiana by three.

A special session of the Maine legislature rejects a proposed resolution adopted by the lower house to resubmit Prohibition to a vote of the people.

The Maryland House of Delegates passes a local option law, but the measure is defeated by one vote in the senate.

Of the 320 towns voting in Massachusetts, seventy-three vote wet, and 247 vote dry.

As a result of the spring elections in Michigan, thirty-five counties in that state are dry.

Under a special law enacted by the Michigan legislature, providing that there shall not be more than one saloon to every 500

of the population, about 200 upper peninsula saloons are closed on May 1.

The legislature of Mississippi enacts three new anti-liquor laws, increasing the penalty for the violation of the state Prohibition law.

Of twenty-four local option elections in Mississippi, twenty-two result in dry victories.

In the local option elections in New Hampshire, held on November 5, ninety-one towns vote for license and 203 towns vote against license, the total no-license votes being 27,875, while the total license votes are 14,518.

The illegal sale of liquor on railroads in the state of New Jersey is stopped.

The House of Representatives in New Mexico votes to submit a constitutional Prohibition amendment to the people by a majority of twenty-seven to fifteen, but the measure fails to pass the senate.

By vote of the people in Ohio, an amendment to the constitution is adopted, licensing the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Out of a total of 1,250,000 electors, only 462,000 vote on this question. Eighteen counties in Ohio vote wet and twelve counties vote dry.

The Supreme Court of the United States hands down a decision upholding federal Prohibition in Indian Territory and certain portions of Indian countries in Oklahoma.

The United States Supreme Court hands down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the twenty-one year Prohibition clause for that portion of the new state of Oklahoma which was originally Indian Territory.

The local option elections in Oregon show in the aggregate a majority of approximately three to one favorable to the drys.

Decided gains are shown for the temperance forces in the election of members of the Pennsylvania General Assembly.

The Rhode Island local option elections result in seven towns with a population of 16,850 voting dry, and seventy-one towns with a population of 525,760 voting wet.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee upholds the law of that state prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

In the annual elections in Vermont, 225 towns vote dry, and twenty-one towns vote wet, showing a gain of 35 per cent in favor of the no-license forces over the preceding year.

A resolution permitting the people to vote on state-wide Prohibition is passed by the lower house of the Virginia legislature, but is defeated in the senate by a vote of twenty-four to sixteen.

The people of West Virginia on November 5 adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic by a majority of 92,342 out of a total vote of 235,843, the law to become effective July 1, 1914.

NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTEEN.

As a result of the elections in Arizona, Maricopa county is made dry in all portions outside of the city of Phoenix. All of Graham county and parts of Yuma and Apache counties go dry.

One hundred and seventeen roadhouses in Sonoma county, California, are closed on January 1, as a result of the preceding November elections.

The California legislature passes a law compelling saloons to close from 2 to 6 o'clock a. m., thus putting an end to the all-night saloons in San Francisco.

Grand Junction, Colorado, remains dry by a majority of almost 500.

The Hazel anti-shipping law, passed by the legislature of Delaware, is sustained by the courts.

The Jones-Works bill restricting the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia is passed by Congress in the face of terrific opposition, thus providing for the reduction of the number of saloons to not more than 300 by November 1, 1914.

The Florida legislature passes an anti-shipping bill.

Under decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia a campaign against near-beer saloons and locker clubs results in the closing of forty-three near-beer saloons and a number of clubs and hotel cafes in large towns and cities of the state.

The Idaho legislature passes strong law enforcement measures.

The Illinois legislature passes a four-mile dry zone measure, protecting the university at Champaign and Urbana.

A residence district local option bill is passed by the house and senate of the Illinois legislature, but it killed by the perfidy of the speaker.

Of the twenty-eight local option elections held in Illinois on November 4, twenty-two result in dry victories, the women's vote strongly aiding the victors.

Reports from Indiana show that, within fifteen years, the number of dry towns has been increased from ninety-five to 274, the number of dry cities from none to thirty-two, the number of dry townships from 350 to 825, the number of dry counties from two to thirty-two, and the population in dry territory from 500,000 to 1,600,000.

An important decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa on the Mulct law affects many large cities of the state, and makes it more difficult for saloons to secure licenses.

The Kansas legislature passes an anti-shipping law to co-ordinate with the federal anti-shipping law.

The enfranchisement of women in Kansas is estimated to have added 300,000 voters to the temperance army.

In six local option elections in Kentucky, each involving a wet county seat, the Prohibition forces win by good majorities,

thus making a total of ninety-nine dry counties in the state as against twenty-one wet counties.

Twelve counties out of sixteen in Maine elect officials pledged to the strict enforcement of the Prohibition law.

By raising the license in the city of Baltimore from \$250 to \$1,000 the number of saloons in that city is decreased from 2,400 in 1907 to less than 1,500 in 1913.

The records show that as a result of the activities of the Mississippi Anti-Saloon League, almost 1,200 convictions for the violation of the Prohibition law have been secured in two years.

In sixteen local option elections in Missouri, between January and October, the population in dry territory is increased by 143,282, and the number of dry counties is increased to seventy-four.

The elections in New Hampshire result in seven license cities and seventeen license towns, as against four no-license cities and 203 no-license towns.

The New Mexico legislature enacts two local option laws, one permitting municipalities to vote on the liquor question, and the other permitting the territory in any county outside of municipalities to vote on the question.

The legislature of North Carolina passes an effective search and seizure law.

Over 5,000 gambling devices are seized and many pool halls closed in North Dakota.

The Ohio legislature enacts several law enforcement measures and passes a law providing for the removal of officials who do not enforce law.

Twelve municipalities in Oregon vote dry on November 4 including Salem, the state capital, thus adding 35,000 to the population of dry territory.

The Oregon legislature enacts a number of measures governing the sale of intoxicating liquors outside of municipalities.

A local option bill in the Pennsylvania legislature receives eighty-three votes in the house as against seventy-four in 1911, and sixty-six in 1909.

The number of retail licenses in the state of Rhode Island is decreased by about 300 during the year.

Five excellent temperance laws are enacted by the legislature of South Dakota. By the operation of one of these laws, all saloons except 375 in the state are closed.

An extra session of the Tennessee legislature is called by Governor Hooper to pass the nuisance bill and the anti-shipping bill.

As a result of elections in Vermont, only Eighteen towns and cities in the state license the liquor traffic.

The West Virginia legislature passes the Yost law, which is conceded to be the most stringent Prohibition enforcement statute in the United States.

The state Supreme Court of Wyoming upholds the constitutionality of the Sunday closing law.

The United States Congress passes the Webb-Kenyon law over the veto of President William H. Taft, thus prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors when such liquors are to be used in the violation of law.

The Oklahoma legislature amends the Prohibition law, making it a felony to keep a place for the purpose of violating that law anywhere in the state.

The legislature of Michigan enacts the Lee law prohibiting drinking other than on dining cars, and prohibiting drunken men from riding on trains.

The Missouri legislature enacts a county unit law which is to be operative throughout the state without exempting cities. The liquor interests, however, secure a referendum on the measure, requiring it to be voted upon by the people at the general election in 1914.

Although Nebraska had voted under the initiative by a majority of 15,000 in favor of county option, the legislature fails to pass the law.

NINETEEN HUNDRED FOURTEEN.

The people of Arizona, by a majority of 3,144 out of a total vote of less than \$50,000 adopt a prohibitory constitutional amendment which is to go into effect January 1, 1915.

At the November election in Colorado the Prohibition amendment to the state constitution submitted to a vote of the people vote of less than 50,000 adopt a prohibitory constitutional amendment which is to go into effect January 1, 1916.

Oregon adopts state-wide Prohibition by a majority of 36,000, the Prohibition vote being 136,842 and the license vote being 100,362. As a result of this law which is to go into effect January 1, 1916, 900 saloons and eighteen breweries in ninety-eight towns will be closed. Thirty-two of the thirty-four counties in the state record Prohibition majorities.

The bill for an election on state-wide Prohibition which had failed in several previous legislatures in Virginia is adopted by the Virginia House of Delegates by an overwhelming vote in the 1914 session and in the senate by the casting of the deciding vote on a tie by the president of that body. The election under this enabling act is held September 22, with the result that Prohibition is adopted by a majority of 30,365 out of a total of 150,000 votes. The law becomes effective November 1, 1916.

A Prohibition amendment to the constitution of the state of Washington which is voted upon in the November elections, is adopted by a majority of 18,632 out of a total of 361,048 votes, which number is larger by 42,000 than the vote cast at any other election ever held in the state.

The vote on the Prohibition amendment in California in November, 1914, results in a wet victory by a large majority.

The local option elections in Connecticut result in eighty-seven towns voting for no-license and sixty-three voting for license.

Beginning with November 1, 1914, the license fee in the District of Columbia is increased in the case of barrooms to \$500 and in the case of wholesale places to \$800.

A dry Democratic legislature is nominated in Florida and is elected in November, which indicates the probability of advance temperance legislation in 1915.

The legislature elected in Georgia in the fall elections is favorable to the retention and enforcement of the prohibitory law.

The three political parties in Idaho pledge themselves in their platforms to the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic.

As result of the spring elections in Illinois twenty-three counties are added to the dry column, making a total of fifty-one counties in the state where the liquor traffic has been outlawed. As result of these elections, 1,150 saloons are closed in Illinois, 900 of which are shown to be closed solely as the result of the women's vote.

The election of Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman to the United States Senate from Illinois, in face of the terrific opposition of the liquor forces, records another significant dry victory.

Two of the leading candidates for United States Senate in Pennsylvania advocate county local option.

In the Vermont local option elections twenty towns vote for license, which is the smallest number voting for license in any year since 1903. The total majority throughout the state against license was 10,195, which is the largest majority yet recorded.

The Prohibition law of West Virginia goes into effect July 1, 1914, and is rigidly enforced, the entire state administration backing up the law.

In the spring elections in Wisconsin, 33 incorporated cities and villages previously wet vote dry, and only one village previously dry votes wet, thus making a net gain for the dry forces of thirty-one villages and cities.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa practically places Des Moines in the dry column.

In the fall election, a candidate running for governor of Kansas on a resubmission platform receives only about one vote in every ten, indicating that approximately 90 per cent of the people of Kansas, regardless of party affiliations, are favorable to Prohibition.

Up to November 5, there is issued for the state of Kansas, 263 liquor revenue receipts, 136 of which are for three counties. In seventy-three of the 105 counties of the state, not a single federal liquor tax receipt is issued.

The Kentucky legislature amends the local option petition law so that 25 per cent of the voters in any county is sufficient to call an election.

A strong anti-shipping law and a search and seizure law are enacted by the Kentucky legislature.

In the election of former Governor J. C. W. Beckham to the United States Senate, the temperance forces of Kentucky score a decided victory.

During the year, the population living in no-license territory in Maryland is increased by 60,435, while the no-license area is increased by 1,548 square miles, closing thereby 105 saloons in the state.

The Massachusetts No-License League and the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League are merged into one body under the name of the Anti-Saloon League.

Reports from Michigan show that there are now thirty-four dry counties in that state, more than 1,200 saloons and twelve breweries having been closed under the provisions of the local option law within four years.

As result of the November election in Minnesota, a majority of the members-elect of both houses of the legislature are favorable to county option.

A strong anti-shipping law is passed by the legislature of Mississippi.

A majority of the members of the Missouri legislature elected in November are favorable to advance temperance legislation.

Every city and town in New Hampshire votes on the liquor question, with the result that the total license vote is 32,707 as against a total no-license vote of 40,439, showing a majority of 7,663 for no-license, which is the largest no-license majority ever given in the state.

Two constitutional amendments affecting the liquor traffic are submitted to a vote of the people in Ohio; one of these amendments presented by the temperance forces providing for state-wide Prohibition is defeated by a majority of 83,000, although the Prohibition forces muster more than 504,000 votes. The other amendment presented by the liquor interests repealing the county option law is adopted by a majority of 12,000 on the face of the returns.

On December 22 the Hobson resolution providing for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution is voted upon in Congress, 193 votes being recorded in favor of the measure and 189 votes against it.

NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTEEN.

The legislature of Alabama by an overwhelming majority passes a state-wide prohibitory law which is vetoed by the gov-

ernor and then passed by the legislature over the governor's veto. The law goes into effect January 1, 1916.

By a majority of seventy-five to twenty-four in the house and thirty-three to two in the senate, the Arkansas legislature adopts a state-wide Prohibition law which is to go into effect January 1, 1916.

The legislature of Idaho by a large majority votes to submit to the people of the state a constitutional prohibitory amendment, following this by the adoption of a state-wide prohibitory law which goes into effect January 1, 1916.

The legislature of Iowa repeals the Mulct law, thereby returning the state to state-wide Prohibition January 1, 1916. The Iowa legislature also submits the question of a prohibitory constitutional amendment to a vote of the people.

The South Carolina legislature submits the question of state-wide Prohibition to a vote of the people, the election to be held in September, 1915.

The state-wide prohibitory law goes into effect in Arizona January 1, thus making ten states where state-wide Prohibition is in force.

The United States Senate votes on the question of taking up for consideration a rider on the District of Columbia appropriation bill providing for absolute Prohibition in the District, the resolution being defeated by a narrow margin.

The upper house of the Montana legislature votes to submit state-wide Prohibition to the voters at the next general election.

The legislature of Utah adopts a resolution submitting the question of state-wide Prohibition to the voters of the state.

The lower house of the Vermont legislature, by a vote of 129 to seventy-six, passes a resolution submitting the question of state-wide Prohibition to the voters at the next general election.

The legislature of Minnesota passes a county local option law.

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania in his inaugural address declares for county option and calls upon the legislature to enact a county local option law.

The Texas Anti-Saloon League is re-organized and begins an aggressive fight for a state-wide prohibitory law.

The fight for a state-wide prohibitory law is started by the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Indiana.

The temperance forces in Ohio organize early in the year for the resubmission of the question of state-wide Prohibition.

By an overwhelming vote in both houses, South Carolina adopts an anti-shipping law.

The legislature of North Carolina passes an anti-jug bill.

The Alabama legislature passes a measure over the governor's veto to prohibit newspapers published in the state from printing liquor advertisements, and preventing the circulation in the state

of newspapers published outside of Alabama which carry liquor advertising.

The Wyoming legislature votes down the bill providing for submission of state-wide Prohibition by a vote of twelve to fourteen, two-thirds majority being necessary.

Bowling Green and Van Wert, Ohio, both vote to remain in the dry column.

The Supreme Court of Arizona upholds the Prohibition law.

As result of the local option elections in Massachusetts, there is a net gain of seven dry towns and cities.

The Oklahoma legislature passes a resolution memorializing Congress to adopt the Sheppard-Hobson resolution for national Prohibition.

The legislature of South Dakota passes a bill submitting the question of state-wide Prohibition to a vote of the people of the state, the vote to be taken in November, 1916.

THE OPPORTUNE TIME

The time for a nation-wide movement to outlaw the drink traffic is auspicious. Organization is now established and in operation in all parts of the country. The forces that definitely oppose the traffic are in accord as at no time in the past. The moral, scientific and commercial aspects of the problem are being more intelligently put before the public than hitherto. The narrow, acrimonious and emotional appeal is giving way to a rational, determined conviction that the traffic, being the source of so much evil and economic waste and the enemy of so much good, has no rightful place in our modern civilization.

P. A. Baker

General Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League of America.

Population Statistics and the Liquor Traffic

The following table shows the classification of the several states according to the proportion of the population in each state living under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915:

Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

Georgia ...2,609,141	N. Carolina..2,206,287	W. Va. 1,221,119
Kansas ...1,690,949	N. Dakota.. 577,056	Total 14,685,961
Maine 742,371	Oklahoma .1,657,155	
Mississippi1,797,114	Tennessee .2,184,789	

Near Prohibition States.

States in which 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

Alabama .2,138,093	Iowa 2,224,771	S. Carolina..1,515,400
Arkansas .1,574,449	Kentucky .2,289,905	S. Dakota.. 583,888
Colorado .. 799,024	Louisiana .1,656,388	Texas 3,896,542
Florida ... 752,619	Minnesota .2,075,708	Vermont .. 355,956
Idaho 325,594	Nebraska .1,192,214	Virginia ..2,061,612
Indiana ...2,700,876	N. Hamp.. 430,572	Total 26,573,611

Partially License States.

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

California .2,377,549	Michigan ..2,810,173	Wash. 1,141,990
Delaware . 202,322	Missouri .3,293,335	Wisconsin .2,333,860
Illinois 5,638,591	Ohio 4,767,121	Wyoming . 145,965
Maryland .1,295,346	Oregon ... 672,765	Total 28,418,784
Mass. 3,366,416	Utah 373,351	

License States.

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

Arizona ... 204,354	Nevada ... 81,875	Penn. 7,665,111
Conn. 1,114,756	N. Jersey..2,537,167	R. Island.. 542,610
Dist Col... 331,069	N. Mexico. 327,301	Total 22,293,910
Montana .. 376,053	N. York...9,113,614	

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES IN RELATION TO THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

The following tables show the relation of the progress made in the anti-liquor movement to the rural and urban character of the population. It will be noticed that the states under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915, are rural states, the average urban population in them being only 20.3 per cent, while the extreme license states are largely urban, 71 per cent of the

population living in cities. The gradual increase in the percentage from Prohibition states to license states is also significant, showing the urban population in the near-Prohibition states to be 28 per cent and that of the partially license states to be 57.5 per cent.

These tables show that the Prohibition movement has followed the lines of least resistance. The rural population has adopted the no-license policy more readily than the urban population, who live where the liquor traffic has a better opportunity to organize and thus resist more strongly the Prohibition advance.

Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
Georgia	538,650	2,070,471	20.6	1
Kansas	493,790	1,197,159	29.2	None
Maine	381,443	360,928	51.4	None
Mississippi	207,311	1,589,803	11.5	None
North Carolina	318,474	1,887,813	14.4	None
North Dakota	63,236	513,820	11.0	None
Oklahoma	320,155	1,337,000	19.3	None
Tennessee	441,045	1,743,744	20.2	2
West Virginia	228,242	992,877	18.7	None
Total	2,992,346	11,693,615	20.3	3

Near-Prohibition States.

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
Alabama	370,431	1,767,662	17.3	None
Arkansas	202,681	1,371,768	12.9	None
Colorado	404,840	394,184	50.7	1
Florida	219,080	533,539	29.1	None
Idaho	69,898	255,696	21.5	None
Indiana	1,143,835	1,557,041	42.4	1
Iowa	680,054	1,544,717	30.6	None
Kentucky	555,442	1,734,463	24.3	1
Louisiana	496,516	1,159,872	30.0	1
Minnesota	850,294	1,225,414	41.0	2
Nebraska	310,852	881,362	26.1	1
New Hampshire	255,099	175,473	59.2	None
South Carolina	224,832	1,290,568	14.8	None
South Dakota	76,673	507,215	13.1	None
Texas	938,104	2,958,438	24.1	None
Vermont	168,943	187,013	47.5	None
Virginia	476,529	1,585,083	23.1	1
Total	7,444,103	19,129,508	28.0	9

34 POPULATION, STATISTICS AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Partially License States.

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
California	1,469,739	907,810	61.8	3
Delaware	97,085	105,237	48.0	None
Illinois	3,476,929	2,161,662	61.7	1
Maryland	658,192	637,154	50.8	1
Massachusetts	3,125,367	241,049	92.8	5
Michigan	1,327,044	1,483,129	47.2	2
Missouri	1,398,817	1,894,518	42.5	2
Ohio	2,665,143	2,101,978	55.9	5
Oregon	307,060	365,705	45.6	1
Utah	172,934	200,417	46.3	None
Washington	605,530	536,460	53.0	1
Wisconsin	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	1
Wyoming	43,221	102,744	29.6	None
Total	16,351,381	12,067,403	57.5	22

License States.

States in which less than 25 per cent of population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
Arizona	63,260	141,094	31.0	None
Connecticut	999,839	114,917	89.7	2
District of Columbia	331,069	.....	100.0	1
Montana	133,420	242,633	35.5	None
Nevada	13,367	68,508	16.3	None
New Jersey	1,907,210	629,957	75.2	3
New Mexico	46,571	280,730	14.2	None
New York	7,185,494	1,928,120	73.8	*5
Pennsylvania	4,630,669	3,034,442	60.4	3
Rhode Island	524,654	17,956	96.7	1
Total	15,835,553	6,458,357	71.0	15

*Greater New York is counted as only one city.

Recapitulation.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
Prohibition states	2,992,346	11,693,615	20.3	3
50% under no-license	7,444,103	19,129,508	28.0	9
25% under no-license	16,351,381	12,067,403	57.5	22
Less than 25% under no- license	15,835,553	6,458,357	71.0	15

NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE IN THE SEVERAL STATES IN RELATION TO LI- CENSE AND PROHIBITION.

The following tables show the proportion of native white population in the several states in relation to the proportion of the population living under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Native white population of native parentage	Per cent
Georgia	2,609,121	1,391,058	53.3
Kansas	1,690,949	1,207,057	71.4
Maine	742,371	494,907	66.6
Mississippi	1,797,114	757,233	42.2
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,485,718	67.3
North Dakota	577,056	162,461	26.4
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,310,403	78.8
Tennessee	2,184,789	1,654,606	75.6
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,042,107	85.3
Total	14,685,961	9,505,550	65.0

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Native white population of native parentage	Per cent
Alabama	2,138,093	1,177,459	55.0
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,077,509	68.4
Colorado	799,024	475,136	59.4
Florida	752,619	373,967	50.0
Idaho	325,594	203,599	62.5
Indiana	2,700,876	2,130,088	78.8
Iowa	2,224,771	1,303,526	58.5
Kentucky	2,289,905	1,863,194	81.3
Louisiana	1,656,388	776,587	49.0
Minnesota	2,075,708	575,081	27.7
Nebraska	1,192,214	642,075	54.0
New Hampshire	430,572	230,231	53.5
South Carolina	1,515,400	661,970	43.7
South Dakota	583,888	245,652	42.1
Texas	3,896,542	2,602,950	69.0
Vermont	355,956	229,382	64.4
Virginia	2,061,612	1,325,238	65.1
Total	26,573,611	15,893,644	59.8

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Native white population of native parentage	Per cent
California	2,377,549	1,106,533	46.5
Delaware	202,322	127,809	63.1
Illinois	5,638,591	2,600,555	46.1
Maryland	1,295,346	766,627	59.1
Massachusetts	3,366,416	1,103,429	32.7
Michigan	2,810,173	1,224,841	43.6
Missouri	3,293,335	2,387,835	72.5
Ohio	4,767,121	3,033,259	63.6
Oregon	672,765	416,851	62.0
Utah	373,351	171,663	46.0
Washington	1,141,990	585,386	51.2
Wisconsin	2,333,860	763,225	32.7
Wyoming	145,965	80,696	55.3
Total	28,418,784	14,368,709	50.6

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Native white population of native parentage	Per cent
Arizona	204,354	82,468	40.3
Connecticut	1,114,756	395,649	35.5
District of Columbia	331,069	166,711	50.3
Montana	376,053	162,127	43.1
Nevada	81,875	35,326	43.1
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,009,909	39.8
New Mexico	327,301	255,609	78.1
New York	9,113,614	3,230,325	35.4
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	4,222,727	55.8
Rhode Island	542,610	159,821	29.4
Total	22,293,910	9,720,672	43.6

PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

Georgia	.6	Mississippi	.5	Oklahoma	3.9
Kansas	8.6	North Carolina..	.2	Tennessee	.9
Maine	13.4	North Dakota..	35.4	West Virginia..	2.3
				Average	4.2

Near-Prohibition States.

States in which 50 per cent or more of the population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

Alabama	.8	Iowa	13.7	S. Carolina ..	.4
Arkansas	1.1	Kentucky	2.3	S. Dakota	22.0
Colorado	16.9	Louisiana	3.8	Texas	5.9
Florida	4.5	Minnesota	28.9	Vermont	13.0
Idaho	15.2	Nebraska	16.6	Virginia	1.0
Indiana	5.6	N. Hampshire..	21.4	Average	8.4

Partially License States.

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

California	24.7	Michigan	22.4	Washington ..	21.5
Delaware	7.5	Missouri	7.0	Wisconsin	24.9
Illinois	20.1	Ohio	11.0	Wyoming	18.8
Maryland	7.9	Oregon	15.9	Average	18.4
Massachusetts..	30.2	Utah	19.4		

License States.

States in which less than 25 per cent of population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

Arizona	19.7	New York ...	26.1
Connecticut ...	26.2	Pennsylvania	15.6
D. Columbia ..	7.2	Rhode Island	31.4
Montana	27.6	Average	21.6
		New Jersey ...	22.9
		New Mexico ...	7.0

These averages are very significant, jumping as they do from 4.2 per cent in the Prohibition states to 21.6 per cent in the extreme license states. The average in the larger cities is still larger.

Production and Consumption of Intoxicating Liquors in the United States

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The following table shows the receipts by the United States Government on intoxicating liquors for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, respectively:

Intoxicating Liquors	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Decrease
	1913	1914	
Spirits.			
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, etc.....	\$ 3,081,943.66	\$ 2,975,227.62	\$ 106,716.04
Spirits distilled from materials other than above.....	154,460,118.09	150,077,123.76	4,382,994.33
Rectifiers (special tax).....	296,642.28	292,796.56	3,845.72
Wine made in imitation of champagne, etc.	66.00	.....	66.00
Retail liquors dealers (special tax)	4,864,773.36	4,617,452.93	247,320.43
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	645,236.81	639,486.64	5,750.17
Manufacturers of stills, and stills and worms manufactured.....	3,716.28	2,689.19	1,027.09
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,297.40	2,560.70	*263.30
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.....	376,492.30	344,790.00	31,702.30
Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.....	148,056.36	146,049.91	2,006.45
Total	\$163,879,342.54	\$159,098,177.31	\$4,781,165.23
Fermented Liquors.			
Fermented liquors (barrel tax) ..	\$ 65,245,544.40	\$ 66,105,444.65	*\$859,900.25
Brewers (special tax).....	137,304.30	129,160.51	8,143.79
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	311,639.66	282,409.78	29,229.88
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	572,501.24	564,497.51	8,003.73
Total	\$ 66,266,989.60	\$ 67,081,512.45	*\$814,522.85

*Increase.

The following table shows the receipts by the United States Government on intoxicating liquors for the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 as compared with the same period of the fiscal year 1914:

Intoxicating Liquors.	Receipts from July 1, 1913, to Sept. 30, 1914	Receipts from July 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914.	Increase
Spirits.			
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, etc.....	\$ 590,396.41	\$ 784,844.37	\$ 194,447.96
Spirits distilled from materials other than above	34,657,631.40	41,517,218.69	6,859,587.29
Rectifiers (special tax).....	86,070.97	87,379.29	1,308.32
Wine made in imitation of champagne, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....
Retail liquor dealers (special tax).....	1,631,102.01	1,577,641.76	*53,460.25
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	209,250.40	213,916.91	4,666.51
Manufacturers of stills, and stills and worms manufactured.....	1,040.85	481.70	*559.15
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	582.30	647.05	64.75
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.....	65,854.00	117,252.00	51,398.00
Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.....	203.65	.....	*203.65
Total	\$37,242,131.99	\$44,299,381.77	\$7,057,249.78
Fermented Liquors.			
Fermented liquors (barrel tax)....	\$20,606,582.32	\$19,181,605.87	*\$1,424,976.45
Brewers (special tax).....	35,981.28	39,496.19	3,514.91
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	126,299.61	119,322.18	*6,977.43
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (Special tax)	196,340.21	197,458.80	1,118.59
Total	\$20,965,203.42	\$19,537,883.04	*\$1,427,320.38

*Decrease.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the different kinds of intoxicating liquors withdrawn for consumption during the last two fiscal years ended June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, respectively:

Articles Taxed.	Fiscal year ended June 30—		Decrease.
	1913	1914	
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries.....galls..	2,801,767	2,704,752	97,015
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	140,418,289	136,433,749	3,984,540
Wine made in imitation of champagne, etc., bottles (pints)	No. 660	.....	660
Fermented liquors	65,245,544	66,105,445	*859,901

*Increase.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Special Taxes and Rates.

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, \$100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, \$200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, \$100; retail liquor dealers, \$25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, \$50; retail dealers in malt liquors, \$20.

Manufacturers of stills, \$50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, \$20.

Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, \$50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, \$100.

Manufacturers of filled cheese, \$400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, \$250; retail dealers in filled cheese, \$12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, \$600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, \$480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, \$200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, \$48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, \$6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, \$600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, \$480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, \$48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, \$50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, \$12.

Distilled Spirits, Etc.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, \$1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each 10 cents; except when affixed to packages containing two or more five-gallon cans for export, 5 cents.

Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.

Wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than one pint per bottle or package, 10 cents; same in bottles containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents, (and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up or whatever may be the package). Grape brandy used in the fortification of pure, sweet wine under an act approved June 7, 1906 (to be assessed), per gallon, three cents.

Fermented Liquors.

Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than thirty-one gallons, \$1 (and at a proportionate rate for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths and eighths of barrels); more than one barrel

of thirty-one gallons and not more than sixty-three gallons, in one package, \$2.

NUMBER OF LIQUOR DEALERS IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES.

The following table includes not only the number of saloon-keepers in the several states, but also all druggists, as well as all other persons who sell liquor for any purpose whatsoever, in any state, as shown by the report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner for 1914:

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Re- tail Liquor Dealers 1914	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
Georgia	2,609,121	1,197	46
Kansas	1,690,949	384	23
Maine	742,371	352	48
Mississippi	1,797,114	324	18
North Carolina	2,206,287	204	9
North Dakota	577,056	361	63
Oklahoma	1,657,155	613	37
Tennessee	2,184,789	1,793	82
West Virginia	1,221,119	*1,028	84
Total	14,685,961	6,256	43

*Prohibition did not become effective in West Virginia until July 1, 1914.

Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Re- tail Liquor Dealers 1914	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	683	32
Arkansas	1,574,449	774	49
Colorado	799,024	1,615	202
Florida	752,619	906	120
Idaho	325,594	588	181
Indiana	2,700,876	6,954	257
Iowa	2,224,771	2,200	99
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,799	122
Louisiana	1,656,388	3,605	217
Minnesota	2,075,708	5,182	250
Nebraska	1,192,214	2,353	197
New Hampshire	430,572	794	184
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,260	83
South Dakota	583,888	1,002	172
Texas	3,896,542	2,986	77
Vermont	355,956	213	60
Virginia	2,061,612	1,283	62
Total	26,573,611	35,197	132

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Re- tail Liquor Dealers 1914	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	15,117	636
Delaware	202,322	343	169
Illinois	5,638,591	7,906	140
Maryland	1,295,346	3,327	257
Massachusetts	3,366,416	4,786	142
Michigan	2,810,173	6,628	236
Missouri	3,293,335	8,248	250
Ohio	4,767,121	11,131	233
Oregon	672,765	1,844	274
Utah	373,351	660	177
Washington	1,141,990	2,612	229
Wisconsin	2,333,860	11,187	479
Wyoming	145,965	662	453
Total	28,418,784	74,451	262

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Re- tail Liquor Dealers 1914	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
Arizona	204,354	863	422
Connecticut	1,114,756	3,533	317
Dist. of Columbia.....	331,069	805	243
Montana	376,053	2,455	653
Nevada	81,875	1,285	1,569
New Jersey	2,537,167	9,326	367
New Mexico	327,301	964	294
New York	9,113,614	32,791	360
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	18,878	246
Rhode Island	542,610	2,484	458
Total	22,293,910	73,384	329

COMPARATIVE NUMBER LIQUOR DEALERS IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 Pop. in Prohibition states, 43.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 Pop. in Near-Prohibition states, 132.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 Pop. in Partially License states, 262.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 Pop. in License states, 329.

The above tables show that in the nine states under Prohibition during 1914, there were just forty-three liquor dealers of all kinds for every 100,000 of the population; while in the near-Prohibition states the number was 132; in the partially license states 262, and in the license states 329.

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED LIQUORS.

The following table shows the amount of domestic and imported distilled liquors consumed in the United States during each year for the past seventy-three years:

DISTILLED SPIRITS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1913.

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic Spirits Consumed(a)		Imported for Consumption (Proof Gallons)	Total(b) (Proof Gallons)
	From Fruit (Proof Gallons)	All Others (Proof Gallons)		
1840	(c)	40,378,090	2,682,794	43,060,884
1850	(c)	46,768,083	5,065,390	51,833,473
1860	(c)	83,904,258	6,064,393	89,968,651
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	79,895,708
1871-80(c)	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	62,032,085
1881-90(c)	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	76,375,208
1891	1,219,436	88,335,483	1,602,646	91,157,565
1892	1,961,062	94,161,107	1,179,671	97,301,840
1893	1,687,541	98,202,790	1,397,422	101,287,753
1894	1,430,553	88,046,771	1,063,885	90,541,209
1895	1,102,703	76,055,500	1,496,860	78,655,063
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	70,725,745
1897	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	73,029,948
1898	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	81,594,293
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	87,433,442
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	97,356,864
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	103,455,338
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	107,726,141
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	117,669,954
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	121,087,387
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	120,869,649
1906	1,731,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	127,851,583
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	140,084,436
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	125,379,314
1909	1,859,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	121,130,036
1910	2,204,187	126,593,951	4,740,549	133,538,684
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	138,585,989
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	139,496,331
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	147,745,628

(a) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.

(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

CONSUMPTION OF WINES.

The consumption of wines in the United States has been gradually increasing until the past three years, the figures showing a decided check in the wine consumption, due to various causes.

The following table gives the amount of domestic and imported wines consumed in the United States during each year for the past seventy-three years:

WINES CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1913.

YEAR	Domestic(a) Gallons	Imported for Consumption Gallons	Total(b) Gallons
1840	124,734	4,748,362	4,873,096
1850	221,249	6,095,122	6,316,371
1860	1,860,008	8,944,679	10,804,687
1870	3,059,518	9,165,549	12,225,067
1871-80(c)	13,781,774	7,077,921	20,859,695
1881-90(c)	22,484,024	5,034,849	27,518,873
1891	23,736,232	5,347,077	29,083,309
1892	23,033,493	5,231,134	28,264,627
1893	26,391,235	5,245,156	31,636,391
1894	18,040,385	3,842,455	21,882,840
1895	16,589,657	4,274,220	20,863,877
1896	14,599,757	4,101,648	18,701,405
1897	33,940,319	4,331,159	38,271,478
1898	17,453,684	3,114,339	20,568,023
1899	22,835,587	3,524,912	26,360,499
1900	26,242,492	3,745,975	29,988,467
1901	24,008,380	4,388,140	28,396,520
1902	44,743,815	5,020,105	49,763,920
1903	32,634,293	5,604,525	38,238,818
1904	37,538,799	5,772,418	43,311,217
1905	29,369,408	5,690,309	35,059,717
1906	39,847,044	6,638,179	46,485,223
1907	50,079,283	7,659,565	57,738,848
1908	44,421,269	7,700,377	52,121,646
1909	53,609,995	8,169,554	61,779,549
1910	50,684,343	9,863,735	60,548,078
1911	56,655,006	7,204,226	63,859,232
1912	50,619,880	5,804,831	56,424,711
1913	48,683,849	6,643,612	55,327,461

(a) Product less domestic exports.

(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

The above table shows that the consumption of wines in the United States is on the decline. The amount consumed in 1913 being less than the amount consumed in 1907 and less than any year since 1907 except 1908.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1914.

States and Territories	Barrels.	States and Territories	Barrels.
Alabama	45,426	Nebraska	453,640
Alaska	8,983	Nevada	17,580
Arizona	21,235	New Hampshire	283,100
Arkansas	10,950	New Jersey	3,495,594
California	1,390,890	New Mexico	8,637
Colorado	374,853	New York	14,040,387
Connecticut	786,272	North Carolina .....	.....
Delaware	137,820	North Dakota .....	.....
District of Columbia..	230,944	Ohio	5,147,419
Florida	25,455	Oklahoma .....	.....
Georgia	142,430	Oregon	212,276
Hawaii	31,335	Pennsylvania	8,008,786
Idaho	20,545	Rhode Island	691,734
Illinois	6,987,568	South Carolina	4,607
Indiana	1,769,038	South Dakota	44,557
Iowa	503,370	Tennessee	225,923
Kansas	20	Texas	740,502
Kentucky	858,515	Utah	149,715
Louisiana	524,965	Vermont .....	.....
Maine	1,631	Virginia	197,035
Maryland	1,177,744	Washington	965,562
Massachusetts	2,521,618	West Virginia	342,942
Michigan	2,113,494	Wisconsin	5,278,989
Minnesota	1,749,555	Wyoming	15,425
Mississippi .....	.....		
Missouri	4,142,160	Total	*66,189,473
Montana	288,247		

*Includes 84,028 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS.

The following table shows the amount of domestic and imported malt liquors consumed in the United States during each year for the past seventy-three years:

MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1913.

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic(a) (Proof Gallons)	Imported for Consumption (Proof Gals.)	Total(b) Consumed (Proof Gallons)
1840	23,162,571	148,272	23,310,843
1850	36,361,708	201,301	36,563,009
1860	100,225,879	1,120,790	101,346,669
1870	203,743,401	1,012,755	204,756,156
1871-80(c)	308,197,473	1,469,185	309,666,658
1881-90(c)	645,092,353	2,088,012	647,180,365
1891	944,178,621	3,051,898	947,230,519
1892	986,329,023	2,980,809	989,309,832
1893	1,071,078,562	3,362,509	1,074,441,071
1894	1,033,082,586	2,940,949	1,036,023,535
1895	1,040,000,419	3,033,067	1,043,033,486

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1896	1,110,165,435	3,300,531	1,113,465,966
1897	1,066,637,650	3,002,558	1,069,640,208
1898	1,162,042,753	2,457,348	1,164,500,101
1899	1,133,583,481	2,797,427	1,136,380,908
1900	1,219,070,196	3,316,908	1,222,387,104
1901	1,255,464,062	3,596,382	1,259,060,444
1902	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,382,369,176
1903	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,450,308,350
1904	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,499,378,215
1905	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,538,526,610
1906	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,700,421,221
1907	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	1,822,313,525
1908	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	1,828,732,448
1909	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,752,634,426
1910	1,844,038,627	7,301,629	1,851,340,256
1911	1,959,671,286	7,240,458	1,966,911,744
1912	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	1,932,531,184
1913	2,022,678,149	7,669,223	2,030,347,372

(a) Product less domestic export.

(b) Does not include the data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES.

Bbls. of Beer produced in Prohibition states (1914) per 100,000 pop., 4,856.

Bbls. of Beer produced in Near-Prohibition states (1914) per 100,000 pop., 28,622.

Bbls. of Beer produced in Part'ly License states (1914) per 100,000 pop., 106,411.

Bbls. of Beer produced in License states (1914) per 100,000 pop., 123,753.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS.

The following table, which shows the per capita consumption of spirits, wines and malt liquors during each year for the past seventy-three years, furnishes the only statistics by which anything like a just and reasonable estimate can be made as to the increase in liquor consumption in the United States. These statistics are published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States and are taken from the official census reports of the federal government. In compiling these statistics the gradual increase in the population is taken into account year by year. While these statistics do not show absolutely the per capita consumption of liquor, they present the most accurate estimate of such consumption that it is possible to make:

CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1913.

YEAR	Total Consump- tion of Wines and Liquors Gallons	Total Consumption Per Capita			
		Distilled Spirits (b)	Wines (c)	Malt Liquors (c)	All Liquors and Wines (c)
		P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.
1840	71,244,823	2.52	0.29	1.36	4.17
1850	94,712,853	2.24	.27	1.58	4.08
1860	202,120,007	2.86	.34	3.22	6.43
1870	296,876,931	2.07	.32	5.31	7.70
1871-80(a)	392,558,432	1.39	.47	6.93	8.79
1881-90(a)	751,074,446	1.34	.08	11.38	13.21
1891	1,067,471,393	1.43	.46	14.84	16.72
1892	1,114,876,299	1.49	.43	15.20	17.13
1893	1,207,365,215	1.52	.48	16.19	18.20
1894	1,148,447,584	1.34	.32	15.32	16.98
1895	1,142,552,426	1.14	.30	15.13	16.57
1896	1,202,893,116	1.01	.27	15.85	17.12
1897	1,180,941,634	1.02	.53	14.94	16.50
1898	1,266,662,417	1.12	.28	15.96	17.37
1899	1,250,174,849	1.18	.35	15.30	16.82
1900	1,349,732,435	1.28	.39	16.09	17.76
1901	1,390,912,302	1.31	.36	15.98	17.65
1902	1,539,859,237	1.34	.61	17.18	19.14
1903	1,606,217,122	1.43	.47	17.67	19.57
1904	1,663,776,829	1.45	.52	17.91	19.87
1905	1,694,455,976	1.42	.41	18.02	19.85
1906	1,874,758,027	1.47	.53	19.54	21.55
1907	2,020,136,809	1.58	.65	20.56	22.79
1908	2,006,233,408	1.39	.58	20.26	22.22
1909	1,935,544,011	1.32	.67	19.07	21.06
1910	2,045,427,018	1.43	.65	19.79	21.86
1911	2,169,356,695	1.46	.67	20.66	22.79
1912	2,128,452,226	1.44	.58	19.96	21.98
1913	2,233,420,461	1.50	.56	20.62	22.68

(a) Average for the period.

(b) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.

(c) Product less domestic export.

The above table shows that the per capita consumption of liquors reached the highest mark in 1907. Several states adopted Prohibition in 1907, and a large number of counties in other states voted no-license during 1908 and 1909. This was sufficient to offset the natural increased consumption in the large cities and license areas, and in addition to decrease the average.

It should be remembered in this connection that the constantly increasing efficiency of the law enforcement organization in the Internal Revenue Department of the government has a tendency in itself to show a small increase in the consumption of intoxicants.

**TEMPERANCE ADVANCE AND INCREASED CONSUMPTION
OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.**

Enemies of the temperance movement point to the continued increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States as evidence of the failure of Prohibition laws to curtail the amount of liquors consumed. The ridiculousness of such an argument or such a claim is readily shown by the statistical reports of the internal revenue department of the United States government.

In 1870 the per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors of the United States was 7.7 gallons; in 1890 the per capita consumption was 15.53 gallons, showing an increase during the twenty years of a little more than 100 per cent. For the twenty years following 1890, or from 1890 to 1910, the per capita consumption increased from 15.53 to 21.86, or not quite 41 per cent.

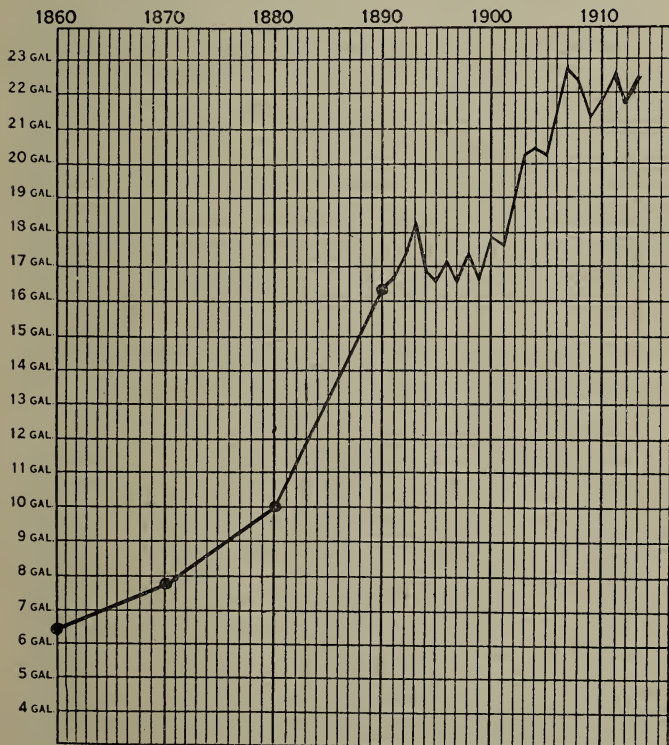
If the same rate of increase had continued during the twenty years following 1890 as prevailed during the twenty years preceding 1890, the per capita consumption of all liquors in the United States in 1910 would have been 31.06 gallons, while as a matter of fact it was 21.86 gallons. That is to say, had the total population of the United States been living in license territory under the direct influence of the liquor traffic in 1890, and had one-third of the entire population freed itself of the curse of the liquor traffic during the twenty years following 1890, and had the same ratio of increase in consumption of liquors continued among the people who, during the same twenty years, continued to live under the direct influence of the liquor traffic, this falling-off in what would otherwise naturally have been the per capita consumption in 1910, would have just about equalled the difference between 31.06 gallons and 21.86 gallons.

As a matter of fact, this difference shows the result of the adoption of no-license laws on the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors. In 1890 about 25 per cent of the population of the United States was living in no-license territory. In 1910 about 50 per cent of the population of the United States was living in no-license territory, so that the increase in the population under no-license from 1890 to 1910 was in reality just about one-third of the proportionate population which in 1890 was living under license. In other words, the proportionate population living under the direct influence of the liquor traffic in 1890 was decreased 33 1-3 per cent during the twenty years following 1890, while the consumption of intoxicating liquors for 1910 was 30 per cent less than it would have been in 1910 had the same rate of increase continued for the twenty years following 1890 as prevailed for the twenty years preceding 1890.

It is a well-known fact that the present anti-liquor movement did not really begin to secure tangible results until after the year 1900. Indeed, the greatest Prohibition victories have taken place since 1907, and in this connection it is worthy of notice that

at no time since 1907 has the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States been larger than it was that year, in spite of the large increase in population.

Increase in the Per Capita Consumption of All Liquors During the Last Fifty-Three Years.



The above diagram shows the average yearly increase in per capita consumption of liquors for the first three decades, and the actual yearly per capita consumption for the last two decades. It

will be observed that the per capita consumption increased as much in the ten years preceding 1890 as it has during the entire twenty-two years since 1890.

FERMENTED LIQUORS PRODUCED IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES.

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1914	No. Bbls. Beer Produced 1914 per 100,000 Population
Georgia	2,609,121	142,430	5,459
Kansas	1,690,949	20	1
Maine	742,371	1,631	220
Mississippi	1,797,114	00	00
N. Carolina	2,206,287	00	00
N. Dakota	577,056	00	00
Oklahoma	1,657,155	00	00
Tennessee	2,184,789	225,923	10,341
W. Virginia	1,221,119	342,942	28,084
Total	14,685,961	712,946	4,856

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1914	No. Bbls. Beer Produced 1914 per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	45,426	2,125
Arkansas	1,574,449	10,950	632
Colorado	799,024	374,853	46,914
Florida	752,619	25,455	3,382
Idaho	325,594	20,545	6,310
Indiana	2,700,876	1,769,038	65,499
Iowa	2,224,771	503,370	22,626
Kentucky	2,289,905	858,515	37,491
Louisiana	1,656,388	524,965	31,693
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,749,555	84,286
Nebraska	1,192,214	453,640	38,050
N. Hampshire	430,572	283,100	65,750
S. Carolina	1,515,400	4,607	304
S. Dakota	583,888	44,557	7,632
Texas	3,896,542	740,502	19,004
Vermont	355,956	00	
Virginia	2,061,612	197,035	9,557
Total	26,573,611	7,606,113	28,622

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1914	No. Bbls. Beer Produced 1914 per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	1,390,890	58,501
Delaware	202,322	137,820	68,119
Illinois	5,638,591	6,987,568	123,924
Maryland	1,295,346	1,177,744	90,921
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,521,618	74,905
Michigan	2,810,173	2,113,494	75,209
Missouri	3,293,335	4,142,160	125,774
Ohio	4,767,121	5,147,419	107,978
Oregon	672,765	212,276	31,553
Utah	373,351	149,715	40,100
Washington	1,141,990	965,562	84,551
Wisconsin	2,333,860	5,278,989	226,191
Wyoming	145,965	15,425	10,568
Total	28,418,784	30,240,680	106,411

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1914	No. Bbls. Beer Produced 1914 per 100,000 Population
Arizona	204,354	21,235	10,391
Connecticut	1,114,756	786,272	70,533
Dist. of Columbia.....	331,069	230,944	69,757
Montana	376,053	288,247	76,651
Nevada	81,875	17,580	21,470
New Jersey	2,537,167	3,495,594	137,775
New Mexico	327,301	8,637	2,639
New York	9,113,614	14,040,387	154,059
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	8,008,786	104,484
Rhode Island	542,610	691,734	127,483
Total	22,293,910	27,589,416	123,753

Unlike the production of distilled liquors, which is confined largely to certain sections of the United States, the location of breweries and beer production depends largely upon the consumption of fermented liquors in the state, city, county or general subdivision. Where the demand for beer is great breweries naturally spring into existence, since beer can be manufactured in one section of the country practically as well as in any other section.

The above comparative tables show that the average number of barrels of beer produced in the nine Prohibition states during the year 1914, per 100,000 population, was 4,856. In the near-Prohibition states the production per 100,000 population was 28,622 barrels. In the partially license states it was 106,411 barrels, while in the license states it was 123,753 barrels.

While the above tables deal entirely with production rather than consumption, yet the tables are very significant as showing the very large production of fermented liquors in the states having the largest opportunity for retail trade in such liquors.

As is shown above, the production of beer in the nine Prohibition states during the fiscal year 1914 per 100,000 population was 4,856 barrels. In the license states the production per 100,000 population was 28,622 barrels, while in the partially license states the comparative production was 106,411 barrels and in the license states 123,753 barrels.

These figures, moreover, tend to show to a certain extent the reason for the seeming increase in consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States each year in spite of the constantly increasing Prohibition territory. The analysis of these figures as compared with similar figures covering each state in other years, shows that while in states where Prohibition prevails the production and consumption of liquors has been constantly decreasing, nevertheless, in states where the traffic has not been restricted there is a constant and alarming increase in the per capita consumption of liquors.

The case of New York state in this particular is worthy of consideration. The breweries of New York state are not so famous throughout the nation as such other breweries as those in Milwaukee and in St. Louis. It is very conservative, therefore, to assume that the people of the state of New York import from outside the state for consumption more beer of brands made elsewhere than is exported from New York state to be consumed elsewhere. But estimating the exportation of New York made beer to be as large as the importation into New York of beer made elsewhere, the annual consumption of beer in New York state would be as indicated in the above tables, 14,040,387 barrels for the year 1914, or more than one and one-half barrels for every man, woman and child in the state, while the reports of the Internal Revenue Department also show that the average per capita consumption of beer, taking the United States as a whole, is less than two-thirds of a barrel per capita.

Moreover, the statistics of beer production and (using the same basis as above) of beer consumption in New York state for the year 1914 show almost 1,000,000 barrels more than for 1913.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER, WINE AND ALCOHOL IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.(a)

COUNTRIES	Malt Liquors	Wines	Alcohol
United States (b)	1,966,911,744	63,859,232	†138,585,989
United Kingdom	1,397,314,800	‡15,206,400	‡40,078,000
Russia	\$231,445,000	*25,000,000	b238,347,000
Germany	1,703,553,000	74,602,000	94,203,000
France	375,729,000	1,541,406,000	70,903,000
Spain	*20,000,000	345,931,000	.....
Belgium	411,735,000	9,114,000	10,672,000
Italy	17,382,000	1,011,982,000	26,100,000
Austria	\$492,941,000	178,579,000	54,657,000
Denmark	61,710,000	.....	7,988,500
Sweden	\$72,250,000	.....	8,638,000
Portugal .....	.....	146,271,000	.....
Norway	11,808,000	.....	2,034,000
Bulgaria	3,196,000	34,870,000	581,000
Netherlands .....	.....	2,298,000	10,805,000
Roumania	4,914,000	33,682,000	6,657,000
Hungary	\$55,740,000	98,562,000	\$43,667,000
Switzerland	64,616,000	52,168,000	3,579,500

*Estimated, 1903. †Distilled spirits. ‡Figures for 1908. ‡Figures for 1910. (a) Returns are for 1909, except as noted. (b) Figures for 1911.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries to the French publication Moniteur Vinicole, and is for the year 1912:

COUNTRIES	Gallons	COUNTRIES	Gallons
France	1,568,751,645	Servia	11,887,650
Italy	1,195,612,286	Brazil	11,887,650
Spain	375,121,400	Tunis	6,604,250
Algeria	176,232,588	Uruguay	5,547,570
Argentina	108,309,700	Australia	5,283,400
Russia	100,384,600	Peru	5,283,400
Portugal	95,761,625	Cape of Good Hope....	3,962,550
Hungary	70,533,390	Corsica	2,568,683
Austria	66,042,500	Bolivia	2,113,360
Chile	66,042,500	Luxemburg	1,188,765
Germany	63,400,800	Canada	1,056,680
Greece and Islands....	55,475,700	Azores, Canaries and Madeira.....	1,003,846
United States	42,267,200	Mexico	528,340
Bulgaria	31,700,400	Persia	79,251
Turkey and Cyprus	26,417,000	Egypt	39,625
Switzerland	23,854,551		
Roumania	23,775,300		
		Total	4,148,718,205

Economic Aspects of Prohibition and License

MANUFACTURES IN THEIR RELATION TO PROHIBITION AND LICENSE.

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Average Number Wage Earners 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years
Georgia	104,588	25.5	202,863,000	114.6
Kansas	44,215	63.0	325,104,000	111.1
Maine	79,955	14.4	176,029,000	55.8
Mississippi	50,384	88.0	80,555,000	138.9
North Carolina...	121,472	68.0	216,656,000	154.1
North Dakota....	2,789	105.4	19,137,000	205.7
Oklahoma	13,143	452.0	53,682,000	560.0
Tennessee	73,840	60.7	180,217,000	94.3
West Virginia....	63,893	93.1	161,949,000	141.7
Total	554,280	53.0	1,416,192,000	116.3

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Average Number Wage Earners 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years
Alabama	72,148	36.9	145,962,000	102.4
Arkansas	44,982	42.7	74,916,000	87.8
Colorado	28,067	43.9	130,044,000	46.0
Florida	57,473	62.0	72,890,000	113.2
Idaho	8,220	429.6	22,400,000	646.4
Indiana	186,984	34.5	579,075,000	71.8
Iowa	61,635	38.8	259,238,000	95.1
Kentucky	65,400	26.4	223,754,000	76.9
Louisiana	76,165	86.3	223,949,000	101.0
Minnesota	84,767	31.3	409,420,000	83.0
Nebraska	24,336	30.4	199,019,000	52.7
New Hampshire..	78,658	16.3	164,581,000	53.0
South Carolina...	73,046	55.3	113,236,000	112.3
South Dakota....	3,602	62.0	17,870,000	87.5
Texas	70,230	81.9	272,896,000	193.8
Vermont	33,788	19.9	68,310,000	32.6
Virginia	105,676	59.6	219,794,000	102.3
Total	1,075,177	43.3	3,197,354,000	85.6

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Average Number Wage Earners 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years
California	115,296	49.3	529,761,000	105.8
Delaware	21,238	3.3	52,840,000	27.9
Illinois	465,764	39.9	1,919,277,000	71.2
Maryland	107,921	14.6	315,669,000	49.6
Massachusetts ...	584,559	33.4	1,490,529,000	64.2
Michigan	231,499	48.6	685,109,000	114.3
Missouri	152,993	42.0	574,111,000	81.5
Ohio	446,934	45.1	1,437,936,000	92.1
Oregon	28,750	98.8	93,005,000	154.2
Utah	11,785	117.7	61,989,000	244.7
Washington	69,120	119.3	220,746,000	211.7
Wisconsin	182,583	32.8	590,306,000	80.7
Wyoming	2,867	39.2	6,249,000	91.2
Total	2,421,309	40.3	7,977,527,000	82.2

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Average Number Wage Earners 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years
Arizona	6,441	106.0	50,257,000	145.9
Connecticut	210,792	32.0	490,272,000	55.6
Dist. of Columbia	7,707	25.2	25,289,000	54.0
Montana	11,655	18.3	73,272,000	38.9
Nevada	2,257	347.8	11,887,000	842.7
New Jersey	326,223	52.5	1,145,529,000	107.1
New Mexico	4,143	66.4	7,898,000	94.5
New York	1,003,981	38.1	3,369,490,000	80.0
Pennsylvania	877,543	32.2	2,626,742,000	59.2
Rhode Island	113,538	28.7	280,344,000	69.3
Total	2,564,280	36.7	8,080,980,000	73.7

The above tables go to show that the states which are taking advanced ground on the question of prohibiting and repressing the liquor traffic are as a rule the progressive states from the standpoint of business activity, especially as regards manufactures. The figures given in these tables are for the year 1909 and show the increase in the average number of wage-earners and the value of products for the ten years ended with 1909, in the states under Prohibition, the near Prohibition states, the partially license states and the license states prior to January 1, 1915.

These tables show that the increase in the number of wage-earners as well as the increase in the value of products is in proportion to the population under Prohibition.

INCREASE IN WAGES PAID TO LABOR IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES.

The following tables show the increase in the amount of wages paid to labor in all the states during the ten-year period covered by the last United States census. The list of Prohibition states in the tables includes simply those states that were under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915:

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Wages Paid in 1899	Total Wages Paid in 1909	Per Cent Increase
Georgia	\$ 19,958,000	\$ 34,805,000	74
Kansas	12,802,000	25,904,000	102
Maine	25,731,000	37,632,000	46
Mississippi	7,910,000	18,768,000	137
N. Carolina	14,052,000	34,355,000	144
N. Dakota	671,000	1,787,000	166
Oklahoma	894,000	7,240,000	710
Tennessee	14,727,000	28,251,000	92
W. Virginia	12,640,000	33,000,000	161
Total	\$109,385,000	\$ 221,742,000	103

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Wages Paid in 1899	Total Wages Paid in 1909	Per Cent Increase
Alabama	\$ 14,912,000	\$ 27,284,000	83
Arkansas	10,184,000	19,113,000	88
Colorado	11,708,000	19,912,000	70
Florida	10,916,000	22,982,000	111
Idaho	818,000	5,498,000	572
Indiana	59,280,000	95,510,000	61
Iowa	18,021,000	32,542,000	81
Kentucky	18,454,000	27,888,000	51
Louisiana	14,725,000	33,386,000	127
Minnesota	29,029,000	47,471,000	63.5
Nebraska	8,842,000	13,948,000	58
N. Hampshire	25,850,000	36,200,000	40
S. Carolina	9,130,000	20,361,000	123
S. Dakota	1,130,000	2,297,000	103
Texas	16,912,000	37,907,000	125
Vermont	11,426,000	17,272,000	51
Virginia	20,274,000	38,154,000	88
Total	\$281,611,000	\$ 497,725,000	77

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Wages Paid in 1899	Total Wages Paid in 1909	Per Cent Increase
California	\$ 39,890,000	\$ 84,142,000	111
Delaware	8,457,000	10,296,000	22
Illinois	159,104,000	273,319,000	72
Maryland	32,414,000	45,436,000	41
Massachusetts	195,278,000	301,174,000	55
Michigan	62,532,000	118,968,000	90
Missouri	46,714,000	80,843,000	73
Ohio	136,428,000	245,450,000	80
Oregon	6,822,000	19,902,000	192
Utah	2,763,000	8,400,000	204
Washington	17,065,000	49,766,000	192
Wisconsin	55,696,000	93,905,000	69
Wyoming	1,209,000	2,081,000	72
Total	\$764,282,000	\$1,334,682,000	75

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Wages Paid in 1899	Total Wages Paid in 1909	Per Cent Increase
Arizona	\$ 2,287,000	\$ 5,505,000	141
Connecticut	73,394,000	110,119,000	50
Dist. of Columbia.....	3,023,000	4,989,000	65
Montana	7,377,000	10,901,000	48
Nevada	353,000	1,982,000	461
New Jersey	95,165,000	169,710,000	78
New Mexico	1,199,000	2,591,000	116
New York	337,324,000	557,231,000	65
Pennsylvania	296,876,000	455,627,000	53
Rhode Island	35,995,000	55,234,000	53
Total	\$852,993,000	\$1,373,889,000	61

PROPORTIONATE INCREASE IN TOTAL WAGES IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES FOR 10-YEAR PERIOD.

Increase in wages in Prohibition states, 103 per cent.

Increase in wages in Near Prohibition states, 77 per cent.

Increase in wages in Partially License states, 75 per cent.

Increase in wages in License states, 61 per cent.

The above comparative tables show that in the nine Prohibition states the amount of wages paid to labor increased in ten years 103 per cent; in the near-Prohibition states, 77 per cent; in the partially license states, 75 per cent, and in the license states 61 per cent. These figures are a complete refutation of the oft-repeated campaign declaration that the adoption of Prohibition in any state injures the laboring man.

WAGES PAID TO LABOR AND SALARIES PAID TO OFFICIALS IN THE VARIOUS UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES AS COMPARED WITH THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

The following table shows the amount paid for all services, the amount of officials' salaries, the amount paid in wages to labor, the per cent paid for officials' salaries, and the per cent paid for wages in all the industries of the United States, the fourteen largest industries as compared with the liquor industry:

INDUSTRY	Total Paid for Services	Amount Officials' Salaries	Amount Paid in Wages	Per Cent Paid for Officials' Salaries	Per Cent Paid for Wages
All U. S. industries	\$4,365,613,000	\$938,575,000	\$3,427,038,000	21	79
Boots and shoes, incldg. cut stock	117,092,000	18,629,000	98,463,000	16	84
Bread and other bakery products.	73,115,000	13,764,000	59,351,000	19	81
Cars & gen'l shop construction and repairs — steam railroads	198,683,000	17,339,000	181,344,000	9	91
Clothing — men's, including shirts..	133,000,000	26,723,000	106,277,000	20	80
Clothing—women's.	98,986,000	20,418,000	78,568,000	21	79
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	147,271,000	14,412,000	132,859,000	9	91
Fndry. & machine shp. products., including locomotives not made by R. R.....	415,316,000	93,795,000	321,521,000	22	78
Furniture and refrigerators	81,179,000	15,561,000	65,618,000	19	81
Hosiery and knit goods	52,431,000	7,691,000	44,740,000	15	85
Iron & steel, steel works & rolling mills	189,392,000	26,191,000	163,201,000	14	86
Lumber & lumber products	366,167,000	47,428,000	318,739,000	13	87
Printing and publishing	268,086,000	103,458,000	164,628,000	39	61
Tobacco mfgs....	86,134,000	16,779,000	69,355,000	19	81
Woolen, worsted & felt goods, including felt hats.	82,524,000	10,097,000	72,427,000	19	81
felt hats	82,524,000	10,097,000	72,427,000	12	88
All above fourteen industries	\$2,309,376,000	\$432,285,000	\$1,877,091,000	19	81
Intoxicating Liquors					
Distilled liquors...	\$ 5,062,000	\$ 1,988,000	\$ 3,074,000	39	61
Fermented liquors.	64,010,000	22,804,000	41,206,000	36	64
Vinous liquors....	1,835,000	863,000	972,000	47	53
All intoxicating liquors	\$ 70,907,000	\$ 25,655,000	\$ 45,252,000	36	64

The above figures are very significant. They show that, taking into consideration the total paid for all services in all industries of the United States, 21 per cent is paid for officials' salaries, while 79 per cent goes in wages to labor. In the fourteen largest industries enumerated above, it is shown that only 19 per cent is paid for officials' salaries in these fourteen industries, while 81 per cent goes in wages to labor. In the case of the manufacture of all intoxicating liquors, however, 36 per cent (almost twice as much) goes to pay officials' salaries and only 64 per cent goes in wages to labor.

LABOR'S SHARE IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS AS COMPARED WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY	Per cent of all Expenses other than for Materials			Per cent total Expenses used for Materials
	Wages	Salaries	Miscel.	
All Industries in the United States				
Total of all for United States.....	54.4	14.9	30.7	65.8
All other industries except those listed below	55.5	17.0	27.5	62.1
Cars, shop construct'n repairs by steam Rys.	88.0	8.5	3.5	49.2
Marble and stone work.....	73.9	11.1	15.0	39.4
Cotton goods including cotton small wares.	72.5	8.0	19.5	66.9
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	70.1	11.1	18.8	73.9
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, wool hats.	68.9	9.6	21.5	72.9
Steam Ry. cars not incl'd'g Ry. Co. operat'ns	69.1	12.9	18.0	66.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	68.3	11.7	20.0	62.7
Copper, smelting and refining.....	67.8	12.5	18.7	94.4
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings...	67.7	12.8	19.5	69.6
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	65.7	13.8	20.5	58.9
Lead, smelting and refining.....	65.4	17.3	17.3	94.8
Brass and bronze products.....	63.1	1.5	21.9	72.6
Lumber and lumber products.....	65.3	9.8	24.9	51.0
Copper, tin and sheet iron products.....	61.7	16.0	22.3	63.7
Furniture and refrigerators.....	62.9	14.9	22.2	51.0
Petroleum, refining	60.0	15.8	24.2	89.6
Automobiles, including bodies and parts...	61.6	12.0	26.4	62.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	59.8	17.4	22.8	50.1
Women's clothing	59.1	15.4	25.5	61.1
Iron and steel blast furnaces.....	58.6	15.5	25.9	88.4
Bread and other bakery products.....	55.9	16.4	27.7	69.9
Paper and wood pulp.....	56.7	13.2	30.1	69.7
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	55.8	12.2	32.0	81.2
Silk and silk goods.....	55.6	10.7	33.7	60.8
Leather goods	54.5	20.3	25.2	64.6
Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies	53.0	22.0	25.0	53.8
Agricultural implements	49.7	17.6	32.7	51.1
Men's clothing including shirts.....	49.1	12.3	38.6	57.9
Canning and preserving.....	48.2	19.6	32.2	72.0
Butter, cheese and condensed milk.....	47.7	15.5	36.8	91.0
Chemicals	47.2	20.4	32.4	68.2
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	44.8	17.2	38.0	91.3
Printing and publishing.....	40.9	25.0	34.1	32.6

Confectionery	40.8	23.6	35.6	67.9
Flour mill and grist mill products.....	39.0	20.8	40.2	92.8
Sugar and molasses not including beet sugar	37.8	12.2	50.0	92.6
Tobacco manufactures	36.9	8.9	54.2	48.4
Oil, cotton seed and cake.....	35.0	25.1	39.9	87.7
Illuminating and heating gas.....	34.2	20.2	45.6	46.2
Paint and varnish	25.5	32.1	42.4	71.1
MALT LIQUORS	20.2	11.2	68.6	32.2
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	15.5	26.4	58.1	44.1
DISTILLED LIQUORS	1.9	1.2	96.9	18.4

The above table shows that the smallest proportionate share of running expenses is paid to labor in the manufacture of malt liquors, distilled liquors and patent medicines (much of which should come under the head of intoxicating liquors) of any industry in the United States. The average portion of all expenses other than for materials which goes to wages in all the industries of the United States is 54.4 per cent; that of all other industries except those listed separately in this table, 55.5 per cent; that of the highest separate industry listed here, 88 per cent; while the proportionate amount which goes to wages in the manufacture of malt liquors is only 20.2 per cent, that which goes to wages in the manufacture of patent medicines 15.5 per cent and that portion which goes to wages in the manufacture of distilled liquors less than 2 per cent.

It is interesting, in this connection, also, to note that in the column showing the per cent of total expenses used for materials the two industries showing the smallest per cent of expenses used for raw materials are malt liquors 32.2 per cent and distilled liquors 18.4 per cent.

The column which shows the portion of all expenses other than for materials charged up as miscellaneous expenses is also of interest in this connection. The two industries showing the largest portion of all expenses charged as "miscellaneous" are malt liquors, 68.6 per cent and distilled liquors 96.9 per cent.

It is a decided innovation in bookkeeping for any business institution to charge up as much as 68.6 per cent or 96.9 per cent of all running expenses aside from materials to "miscellaneous" expenses. It is not strange, therefore, that the public should wonder about just what items could be thus classified as "miscellaneous" expenses on the ledger accounts of the manufacturers of malt liquors, patent medicine liquors and distilled liquors.

If the average manufacturing plant or the average mercantile establishment were to make out annual reports showing earnings and expenses and should indicate in such reports that 68.6 per cent or 96.9 per cent of every dollar of expenses outside of the amount paid for raw material had been charged merely as miscellaneous expense, it would be a strange business proceeding, to say the least.

AMOUNT SPENT FOR RAW MATERIAL IN UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES AS COMPARED WITH LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRY	Value of Products.	Amount Paid for Raw Materials	Per Cent of Product's Value Paid for Raw Materials
All U. S. industries.....	\$20,672,052,000	\$12,142,791,000	58.7
Boots and shoes, inclu. cut stock	512,798,000	332,738,000	64.8
Bread and other bakery products	396,865,000	238,034,000	59.9
Cars & general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads	405,601,000	199,413,000	49
Clothing—men's, including shirts	568,077,000	297,515,000	52
Clothing—women's	384,752,000	208,788,000	54
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	628,392,000	371,009,000	59
Foundry and machine shop products, including locomotives not made by railroads.....	1,228,475,000	540,011,000	43.9
Furniture and refrigerators	239,886,000	108,775,000	45
Hosiery and knit goods	200,143,000	110,241,000	55
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	985,723,000	657,501,000	66.7
Lumber and timber products...	1,156,129,000	508,118,000	43.9
Printing and publishing	737,876,000	201,775,000	27.3
Tobacco manufactures	416,695,000	177,186,000	42.5
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, including felt hats	435,979,000	282,878,000	64.9
All above fourteen industries...	\$ 8,297,391,000	\$ 4,233,982,000	51
Intoxicating Liquors			
Distilled liquors	\$ 204,699,000	\$ 35,977,000	17.5
Malt liquors	374,730,000	96,596,000	25.7
Vinous liquors	13,121,000	6,626,000	50.4
All intoxicating liquors	\$ 592,550,000	\$ 139,199,000	23.4

The above table shows that the amount spent for raw material in all the industries of the United States is 58.7 per cent of the total value of products. In the case of the fourteen special industries listed above, the amount paid for raw materials is 51 per cent of the total value of products, while in the case of intoxicating liquors the amount paid for raw materials in the manufacture of all such liquors is only 23.4 per cent of the value of products.

PORTION OF PRODUCTS' VALUE WHICH GOES TO LABOR.

The following table shows the value of products, the wages paid, and the portion of the value of products which goes to labor in all the industries of the United States, in the fourteen largest industries, as well as the three branches of the liquor industry:

INDUSTRY	Value of Products	Wages Paid to Labor	Labor's Share in Product's Value—Per Cent
All U. S. industries	\$20,672,052,000	\$3,427,038,000	17
Boots & shoes, including cut stock	512,798,000	98,463,000	19
Bread and other bakery products.	396,865,000	59,351,000	15
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads	405,601,000	181,344,000	45
Clothing—men's, including shirts.	568,077,000	106,277,000	19
Clothing—women's	384,752,000	78,568,000	20
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	628,392,000	132,859,000	21
Foundry and machine shop products, including locomotives not made by railroads.....	1,228,475,000	321,521,000	26
Furniture and refrigerators	239,886,000	65,618,000	27
Hosiery and knit goods	200,143,000	44,740,000	22
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	985,723,000	163,201,000	17
Lumber and timber products.....	1,156,129,000	318,739,000	28
Printing and publishing	737,876,000	164,628,000	22
Tobacco manufactures	416,695,000	69,355,000	17
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, including felt hats	435,979,000	72,427,000	17
All of above fourteen industries...	\$ 8,297,391,000	\$1,877,091,000	22.6
Intoxicating Liquors			
Distilled liquors	204,699,000	3,074,000	1.5
Malt liquors	374,730,000	41,206,000	11
Vinous liquors	13,121,000	972,000	7
All intoxicating liquors.....	592,550,000	45,252,000	7.6

The above table shows that in the fourteen large industries specially listed, the average share of the value of products which goes in wages to labor is 22.6 per cent. Taking all the industries of the United States, 17 per cent of the value of products goes to labor, while in all the liquor industries the average is only 7.6 per cent; labor's share in the manufacture of distilled liquors being 1-5 per cent, malt liquors, 11 per cent, and vinous liquors, 7 per cent.

AVERAGE NUMBER WAGE-EARNERS IN PROPORTION TO CAPITAL INVESTED.

The following table shows the average number of wage-earners and the capital invested in all the United States industries, in the fourteen largest industries, and in the liquor industry:

INDUSTRY	Average Number Wage Earners	Capital Invested	No. Wage Earners per \$1,000,000 Invested
All U. S. industries.....	6,615,046	\$18,428,270,000	359
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	198,297	222,324,000	892
Bread and other bakery products....	100,216	212,910,000	471
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads....	282,174	238,317,000	1,184
Clothing—men's, including shirts....	239,696	275,320,000	871
Clothing—women's	153,743	129,301,000	1,189
Cotton gds., inclu. small cotton wares	378,880	822,238,000	461
Foundry and machine shop products, including locomotives not made by railroads	531,011	1,514,332,000	351
Furniture and refrigerators	128,452	227,134,000	566
Hosiery and knit goods.....	129,275	163,641,000	790
Iron & steel works & rolling mills..	240,076	1,004,735,000	239
Lumber and lumber products.....	695,019	1,176,675,000	591
Printing and publishing.....	258,434	588,346,000	439
Tobacco manufactures	166,810	245,660,000	679
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, in- cluding felt hats	168,722	430,579,000	392
All of above fourteen industries.....	3,670,805	\$ 7,251,512,000	506
Intoxicating Liquors			
Distilled liquors	6,430	\$ 72,450,000	89
Malt liquors	54,579	671,158,000	81
Vinous liquors	1,911	27,908,000	68
All intoxicating liquors ..'.....	62,920	\$ 771,516,000	81

The above statistics are most significant. They show that while all the industries of the United States taken together employ 359 wage-earners for each \$1,000,000 invested, and while the fourteen largest industries above specified employ 506 wage-earners for each \$1,000,000 invested, the liquor industry employs only eighty-one wage-earners for each \$1,000,000 invested.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFACTURES IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES.

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Capital Invested in 1899	Capital Invested in 1909	Per Cent Increase
Georgia	\$ 79,303,000	\$ 202,778,000	155.7
Kansas	59,458,000	156,090,000	162.5
Maine	114,008,000	202,260,000	77.4
Mississippi	22,712,000	72,393,000	218.7
N. Carolina	68,283,000	217,185,000	218.06
N. Dakota	3,512,000	11,585,000	229.9
Oklahoma	4,054,000	38,873,000	858.8
Tennessee	63,140,000	167,924,000	165.9
W. Virginia	49,103,000	150,922,000	207.3
Total	\$ 463,573,000	\$1,220,010,000	163.2

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Capital Invested in 1899	Capital Invested in 1909	Per Cent Increase
Alabama	\$ 60,166,000	\$ 173,180,000	287.8
Arkansas	25,385,000	70,174,000	174.7
Colorado	58,173,000	162,668,000	179.6
Florida	25,682,000	65,291,000	154.2
Idaho	2,130,000	32,477,000	1424.7
Indiana	219,321,000	508,717,000	131.9
Iowa	85,668,000	171,219,000	99.8
Kentucky	87,996,000	172,779,000	96.2
Louisiana	100,875,000	221,816,000	109.9
Minnesota	133,077,000	275,416,000	106.9
Nebraska	65,906,000	99,901,000	51.5
New Hampshire....	92,146,000	139,990,000	51.9
S. Carolina	62,750,000	173,221,000	176.04
S. Dakota	6,051,000	13,018,000	115.1
Texas	63,655,000	216,876,000	240.7
Vermont	43,500,000	73,470,000	68.8
Virginia	92,300,000	216,392,000	134.4
Total	\$1,224,781,000	\$2,786,605,000	127.5

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Capital Invested in 1899	Capital Invested in 1909	Per Cent Increase
California	\$ 175,468,000	\$ 537,134,000	206.1
Delaware	38,791,000	60,906,000	57.01
Illinois	732,830,000	1,548,171,000	111.26
Maryland	149,155,000	251,227,000	68.43
Massachusetts	781,868,000	1,279,687,000	63.95
Michigan	246,996,000	583,947,000	138.21
Missouri	223,781,000	444,343,000	98.56
Ohio	570,909,000	1,300,733,000	127.82
Oregon	28,359,000	89,082,000	214.12
Utah	13,219,000	52,627,000	298.12
Washington	41,575,000	222,261,000	434.60
Wisconsin	286,061,000	605,657,000	111.31
Wyoming	2,048,000	6,195,000	202.49
Total	\$3,291,060,000	\$6,981,970,000	112.1

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Capital Invested in 1899	Capital Invested in 1909	Per Cent Increase
Arizona	\$ 9,517,000	\$ 32,873,000	249.19
Connecticut	299,207,000	517,546,000	72.998
Dist. of Columbia...	17,961,000	30,553,000	70.107
Montana	38,225,000	44,588,000	16.38
Nevada	1,251,000	9,806,000	683.85
New Jersey	477,301,000	977,172,000	104.73
New Mexico	2,161,000	7,743,000	262.93
New York	1,523,503,000	2,779,497,000	82.44
Pennsylvania	1,449,815,000	2,749,006,000	89.61
Rhode Island	176,901,000	290,901,000	64.44
Total	\$3,995,842,000	\$7,439,685,000	86.1

The above comparative tables disprove the claim that Prohibition of the liquor traffic injures business or that it frightens capital away from Prohibition cities and states. The capital invested in various manufactures in the nine Prohibition states in ten years shows an average increase of 163.2 per cent; in the seventeen near-Prohibition states the average increase was 127.5 per cent; in the thirteen partially license states the average increase was 112.1 per cent; while in the nine license states the average increase was only 86.1 per cent. In other words, the increase in capital invested in manufactures in the nine Prohibition states was almost twice as large as the increase in the nine license states.

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, ALSO COST OF RAW MATERIAL USED.

BRANCH OF LIQUOR INDUSTRY	Census Year	Salaries of Officers	Wages	Cost of Materials
Distilled liquors	1909	\$ 1,988,000	\$ 3,074,000	\$ 35,977,000
	1904	1,393,000	2,657,000	25,626,000
	1899	890,000	1,733,000	15,145,000
Malt liquors	1909	22,804,000	41,206,000	96,596,000
	1904	17,316,000	34,541,000	74,907,000
	1899	13,038,000	25,776,000	51,598,000
Vinous liquors	1909	863,000	972,000	6,626,000
	1904	573,000	1,002,000	5,693,000
	1899	365,000	446,000	3,689,000
All mfrs. intoxicating liquors.	1909	25,655,000	45,252,000	139,199,000
	1904	19,282,000	38,200,000	106,226,000
	1899	14,293,000	27,955,000	70,432,000

CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS AND VALUE OF LIQUOR PRODUCTS.

BRANCH OF LIQUOR INDUSTRY	Census Year	Capital Invested	Value of Products	Per Cent Increase in Value of Products
Distilled liquors	1909	\$ 72,450,000	\$204,699,000	55.9
	1904	50,101,000	131,270,000	35.6
	1899	32,540,000	96,794,000	....
Malt liquors	1909	671,158,000	374,730,000	25.6
	1904	515,630,000	298,346,000	25.9
	1899	413,767,000	236,915,000	....
Vinous liquors	1909	27,908,000	13,121,000	18.2
	1904	17,775,000	11,098,000	69.5
	1899	9,838,000	6,547,000	....
All mfrs. intoxicating liquors.	1909	771,516,000	592,550,000	34.4
	1904	583,506,000	440,714,000	29.5
	1899	456,145,000	340,256,000	....

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

INDUSTRY BRANCH OF LIQUOR	Census Year	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Persons Engaged in Manufac- turing Intoxicating Liquors				Per Cent Increase in No. of Wage Earners
			Proprie- tors & Firm Mem- bers	Salaried Em- ployees (Offi- cers)	Wage Earners (Av. No.)	Total	
Distilled liquors	1909	613	563	1,335	6,430	8,328	20.1
	1904	805	794	1,080	5,355	7,229	44.0
	1899	965	.....	661	3,720	.....	....
Malt liquors.	1909	1,414	639	11,507	54,579	66,725	13.4
	1904	1,530	876	9,055	48,137	58,068	22.0
	1899	1,507	.....	7,146	39,459	.....	....
Vinous liquors	1909	290	236	579	1,911	2,726	—1
	1904	435	396	492	1,913	2,801	64.5
	1899	359	.....	344	1,163	.....	....
All mfrs. intoxicating liquors	1909	2,317	1,438	13,421	62,920	77,779	13.6
	1904	2,770	2,066	10,627	55,405	68,098	24.9
	1899	2,831	.....	8,151	44,342	.....	....

Crime and the Liquor Problem

SENTENCED PRISONERS IN STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS REPORT FOR 1910, IN RELATION TO LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Georgia	2,609,121	6,015	231.3
Kansas	1,690,949	1,444	85.4
Maine	742,371	730	98.3
Mississippi	1,797,114	2,312	128.7
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,398	63.4
North Dakota	577,056	367	63.6
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,677	101.2
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,812	128.7
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,473	120.6
Total	14,685,961	18,228	124.1

The above table is not a fair comparison for two reasons: In the cities of Georgia and the cities of Tennessee Prohibition was not well enforced at the time these census reports were made. The system of arrests, moreover, in the Southern states, especially in Georgia, makes a vast difference in statistics of this kind. For instance, a man may be arrested for mere loitering in Georgia when the same man would not be touched in Wisconsin. A drunken man in Atlanta would be promptly arrested, while under the policy in Milwaukee he would be put on a street car and sent home. However, simply leaving out these two states where there is failure to strictly enforce the law in the large cities, from which a large portion of the above prisoners come, the showing for all the other Prohibition states is as follows:

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Kansas	1,690,949	1,444	85.4
Maine	742,371	730	98.3
Mississippi	1,797,114	2,312	128.7
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,398	63.4
North Dakota	577,056	367	63.6
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,677	101.2
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,473	120.6
Total	9,892,051	9,401	95.0

A still more significant showing is made by the states which have been under Prohibition ten years or more. The statistics

showing the number of prisoners per 100,000 population in these states are as follows:

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Kansas	1,690,949	1,444	85.4
Maine	742,371	730	98.3
North Dakota	577,056	367	63.6
Total	3,010,376	2,541	84.4

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	3,693	172.7
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,330	84.5
Colorado	799,024	1,232	154.2
Florida	752,619	1,845	245.1
Idaho	325,594	289	88.8
Indiana	2,700,876	2,877	106.5
Iowa	2,224,771	1,354	60.9
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,896	126.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	2,448	147.8
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,632	78.6
Nebraska	1,192,214	658	55.2
New Hampshire	430,572	508	118.0
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,743	115.0
South Dakota	583,888	282	48.3
Texas	3,896,542	4,307	110.5
Vermont	355,956	397	111.5
Virginia	2,061,612	3,295	159.8
Total	26,573,611	30,786	115.8

The number of prisoners per 100,000 population in the near-Prohibition states would not be nearly so large but for the same factors which affect the statistics of most of the Southern states in the state Prohibition class, namely, the system of arrests and commitments, which is very different from the states throughout the North and West. So that, strictly speaking, the comparison of prison statistics in these Southern states with those in other states is not wholly fair. In spite of this fact, however, and in spite of the fact that practically all these Southern states are included in the Prohibition states and the near-Prohibition states, the average statistics showing the number of prisoners per 100,000 population in these four classes are very significant.

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	4,360	183.4
Delaware	202,322	290	143.3
Illinois	5,638,591	5,152	91.4
Maryland	1,295,346	2,146	165.7
Massachusetts	3,366,416	6,710	199.3
Michigan	2,810,173	2,592	92.2
Missouri	3,293,335	3,570	108.4
Ohio	4,767,121	4,004	84.0
Oregon	672,765	627	93.2
Utah	373,351	394	105.5
Washington	1,141,990	1,718	150.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,675	71.8
Wyoming	145,965	288	197.3
Total	28,418,784	33,526	118.0

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Arizona	204,354	645	315.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	1,521	136.4
District of Columbia....	331,069	787	237.7
Montana	376,053	962	255.8
Nevada	81,875	289	353.0
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,978	117.4
New Mexico	327,301	410	125.3
New York	9,113,614	12,513	137.3
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	8,207	107.1
Rhode Island	542,610	729	134.4
Total	22,293,910	29,041	130.3

Insanity and the Liquor Problem

INSANITY IN ITS RELATION TO PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1910.

The following tables show the number of insane enumerated in hospitals, and the ratio per 100,000 population according to the Federal census of 1910, in the Prohibition states, the near Prohibition states, the partially license states and the license states:

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Population
Georgia	2,609,121	3,132	120.0
Kansas	1,690,949	2,912	172.2
Maine	742,371	1,258	169.5
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,978	110.1
North Carolina	2,206,287	2,522	114.3
North Dakota	577,056	628	108.8
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,110	67.0
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,205	100.9
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,722	141.0
Total	14,685,961	17,467	118.8

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	2,039	95.4
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,092	69.4
Colorado	799,024	1,199	150.1
Florida	752,619	849	112.8
Idaho	325,594	388	119.2
Indiana	2,700,876	4,529	167.7
Iowa	2,224,771	5,377	241.7
Kentucky	2,289,905	3,538	154.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	2,158	130.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	4,744	228.5
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,991	167.0
New Hampshire	430,572	909	211.1
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,541	101.7
South Dakota	583,888	864	148.0
Texas	3,896,542	4,053	104.0
Vermont	355,956	990	278.1
Virginia	2,061,612	3,636	176.4
Total	26,573,611	39,897	150.1

Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	6,653	277.7
Delaware	202,322	441	218.0
Illinois	5,638,591	12,838	227.7
Maryland	1,295,346	3,220	248.6
Massachusetts	3,366,416	11,602	344.6
Michigan	2,810,173	6,699	238.4
Missouri	3,293,335	6,170	187.3
Ohio	4,767,121	10,594	222.2
Oregon	672,765	1,565	232.6
Utah	373,351	342	91.6
Washington	1,141,990	1,988	174.1
Wisconsin	2,333,860	6,586	282.2
Wyoming	145,965	162	111.0
Total	29,418,784	68,860	242.3

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Population
Arizona	204,354	337	164.9
Connecticut	1,114,756	3,574	320.6
District of Columbia	331,069	2,890	872.9
Montana	376,053	697	185.3
Nevada	81,875	231	282.1
New Jersey	2,537,167	6,044	238.2
New Mexico	327,301	219	66.9
New York	9,113,614	31,279	343.2
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	15,060	196.5
Rhode Island	542,610	1,243	229.1
Total	22,293,910	61,674	276.6

Pauperism and the Liquor Problem

PAUPERISM IN ITS RELATION TO PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1910.

The following tables show the number of paupers enumerated in almshouses and the ratio per 100,000 of population according to the Federal census of 1910 in the Prohibition States, the near Prohibition States, the partially license States and the license States:

The Prohibition States prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Population
Georgia	2,609,121	813	31.2
Kansas	1,690,949	735	43.5
Maine	742,371	945	127.3
Mississippi	1,797,114	437	24.3
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,389	63.0
North Dakota	577,056	81	14.0
Oklahoma	1,657,155	50	3.0
Tennessee	2,184,789	1,569	71.8
West Virginia	1,221,119	808	66.2
Total	14,685,961	6,827	46.5

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	742	34.7
Arkansas	1,574,449	534	33.9
Colorado	799,024	510	63.8
Florida	752,619	207	27.5
Idaho	325,594	97	29.8
Indiana	2,700,876	3,114	115.3
Iowa	2,224,771	1,765	79.3
Kentucky	2,289,905	1,523	66.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	187	11.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	687	33.1
Nebraska	1,192,214	551	46.2
New Hampshire	430,572	991	230.2
South Carolina	1,515,400	478	31.5
South Dakota	583,888	145	24.8
Texas	3,896,542	863	22.1
Vermont	355,956	383	107.6
Virginia	2,061,612	1,681	81.5
Total	26,573,611	14,458	54.4

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	4,646	195.4
Delaware	202,322	366	180.9
Illinois	5,638,591	5,450	96.7
Maryland	1,295,346	1,688	130.3
Massachusetts	3,366,416	6,555	194.7
Michigan	2,810,173	3,001	106.8
Missouri	3,293,335	2,412	73.2
Ohio	4,767,121	8,078	169.5
Oregon	672,765	349	51.9
Utah	373,351	181	48.5
Washington	1,141,990	564	49.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,775	76.1
Wyoming	145,965	19	13.0
Total	28,418,784	35,084	123.5

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Population
Arizona	204,354	269	131.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	2,244	201.3
District of Columbia	331,069	276	83.4
Montana	376,053	415	110.4
Nevada	81,875	159	194.2
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,135	84.1
New Mexico	327,301		
New York	9,113,614	12,176	133.6
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	9,607	125.3
Rhode Island	542,610	769	141.7
Total	22,293,910	28,050	127.7

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY REPORT.**Paupers in Almshouses Due to Liquor.**

	Personal Habits		Habits of Others	
	Condition due to personal use of liquors	Cause of condition not reported	Condition due to in- temperate habits of others	Cause of condition not reported
Males	2,236	227	327	1,709
Females	529	221	408	892
Totals	2,765	448	735	2,601
Per cent	32.84	5.32	8.73	30.89

Education and the Liquor Problem

SCHOOL POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT IN RELATION TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Children of School Age	Pupils Enrolled	Per Cent of Children Enrolled as Pupils
Georgia	830,180	555,794	66.9
Kansas	502,212	398,746	79.3
Maine	172,230	144,278	83.7
Mississippi	611,119	469,137	76.7
North Carolina	690,050	520,404	75.4
Oklahoma	518,690	422,399	81.6
Tennessee	697,132	521,753	74.8
West Virginia	353,899	276,458	78.1
Total	4,375,512	3,308,969	75.6

Near-Prohibition States.

States in which 50 per cent or more of population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Children of School Age	Pupils Enrolled	Per Cent of Children Enrolled as Pupils
Alabama	683,888	424,611	66.6
Arkansas	532,164	395,978	74.4
Colorado	192,765	168,798	87.5
Florida	189,477	148,089	78.1
Idaho	91,120	76,168	83.5
Indiana	686,826	531,459	77.3
Iowa	634,060	510,661	80.5
Kentucky	707,581	494,863	69.9
Louisiana	538,326	263,617	48.9
Minnesota	610,258	440,083	72.1
Nebraska	358,856	281,375	70.0
New Hampshire	93,004	63,972	68.7
South Carolina	524,328	340,415	64.9
South Dakota	169,328	126,253	68.6
Texas	1,295,342	821,631	63.4
Vermont	78,294	66,615	85.0
Virginia	651,469	402,109	61.7
Total	8,037,086	5,556,697	69.1

The percent of children enrolled as pupils in the Prohibition states, which is larger than it is in any other class of states, would be even larger than 75.6 per cent but for the fact that the figures for Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee include the negro population, on account of which the percentage of

children enrolled as pupils is very much lower than it would otherwise naturally be. The same things is also true so far as the second division of states is concerned as regards Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia. In spite of this handicap, however, the Prohibition states, taken together, have a larger per cent of the children of school age enrolled as pupils than any other class of states.

Partially-License States.

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Children of School Age	Pupils Enrolled	Per Cent of Children Enrolled as Pupils
California	540,081	368,391	68.2
Delaware	53,615	35,950	67.0
Illinois	1,409,648	1,002,687	71.1
Maryland	361,402	238,393	65.9
Massachusetts	727,344	535,869	73.6
Michigan	758,747	541,501	71.3
Missouri	971,534	707,031	72.7
Ohio	1,075,686	838,080	77.9
Oregon	168,191	118,412	70.4
Utah	121,712	91,611	76.0
Washington	258,088	215,688	83.1
Wisconsin	693,156	464,311	66.9
Wyoming	30,886	24,584	79.5
Total	7,170,090	5,182,508	72.2

License States.

States in which less than 25 per cent of population was under no-license prior to January 1, 1915:

STATE	Children of School Age	Pupils Enrolled	Per Cent of Children Enrolled as Pupils
Arizona	49,045	31,312	63.8
Connecticut	255,279	190,353	74.5
District of Columbia	71,842	55,774	77.6
Montana	83,860	66,141	78.8
Nevada	17,439	10,200	58.0
New Jersey	624,292	429,797	68.8
New Mexico	85,572	56,304	65.7
New York	2,067,017	1,422,969	69.5
Pennsylvania	1,891,608	1,282,965	67.8
Rhode Island	120,513	80,061	66.4
Total	5,266,467	3,625,876	68.8

**NUMBER OF PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH
OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND THE NUMBER AND
PER CENT OF SUCH PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL
IN 1910, IN ITS RELATION TO LICENSE
AND PROHIBITION.**

(The figures include the public high schools as well as the
common schools.)

The Prohibition States prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Number Per- sons 15 to 20 Years of Age	Number such Persons at- tending School	Per Cent
Georgia	336,129	93,634	27.9
Kansas	205,790	90,906	44.2
Maine	77,842	27,408	35.2
Mississippi	233,372	90,972	39.0
North Carolina	287,022	124,038	43.2
North Dakota	69,042	25,230	36.5
Oklahoma	207,947	92,299	44.4
Tennessee	282,775	110,073	38.9
West Virginia	149,477	55,895	37.4
Total	1,849,396	710,455	38.4

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the popula-
tion was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Number Per- sons 15 to 20 Years of Age	Number such Persons at- tending School	Per Cent
Alabama	273,309	94,109	34.4
Arkansas	206,390	82,097	39.8
Colorado	86,085	35,058	40.7
Florida	91,523	28,152	30.8
Idaho	36,435	17,200	47.2
Indiana	311,745	102,357	32.8
Iowa	270,393	102,773	38.0
Kentucky	286,529	104,587	36.5
Louisiana	209,512	48,275	23.0
Minnesota	259,153	97,589	37.7
Nebraska	150,584	59,890	39.8
New Hampshire	45,807	13,442	29.3
South Carolina	206,751	67,341	32.6
South Dakota	71,069	28,644	40.3
Texas	504,537	187,588	37.2
Vermont	37,288	13,503	36.2
Virginia	256,729	91,492	35.6
Total	3,303,839	1,174,097	35.5

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915:

STATE	Number Per- sons 15 to 20 Years of Age	Number such Persons at- tending School	Per Cent
California	241,970	88,557	36.6
Delaware	23,443	7,047	30.1
Illinois	662,106	187,334	28.3
Maryland	152,618	37,779	24.8
Massachusetts	361,570	105,600	29.2
Michigan	320,863	108,032	33.7
Missouri	401,195	142,022	35.4
Ohio	540,539	173,940	32.2
Oregon	74,344	30,664	41.2
Utah	44,864	19,792	44.1
Washington	121,733	48,040	39.5
Wisconsin	288,757	85,536	29.6
Wyoming	14,715	5,227	35.5
Total	3,248,717	1,039,570	32.0

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Number Per- sons 15 to 20 Years of Age	Number such Persons at- tending School	Per Cent
Arizona	21,626	6,664	30.8
Connecticut	122,931	30,576	24.9
District of Columbia	34,530	12,084	35.0
Montana	37,107	13,799	37.2
Nevada	6,720	2,308	34.3
New Jersey	287,890	68,143	23.7
New Mexico	38,793	15,807	40.7
New York	1,030,699	281,604	27.3
Pennsylvania	873,151	223,547	25.6
Rhode Island	62,826	14,568	23.2
Total	2,516,273	669,100	26.6

Homes Owned Free in Prohibition and License States

The following tables show the number of homes owned, the homes owned free, and the per cent of homes free in the several states, grouped as Prohibition states, near-Prohibition states, partially license states, and license states:

Prohibition States—1910.

STATE	Total Homes Owned	Homes Owned Free	Per Cent Homes Free
Georgia	164,116	130,896	79.8
Kansas	228,504	148,141	64.8
Maine	109,298	82,262	75.3
Mississippi	127,157	88,895	69.9
North Carolina	203,552	162,914	80.0
North Dakota	87,641	51,364	58.6
Oklahoma	154,571	99,390	64.3
Tennessee	213,125	172,779	81.1
West Virginia	120,583	100,076	83.0
	1,408,547	1,036,717	73.6

Near-Prohibition States—1910.

STATE	Total Homes Owned	Homes Owned Free	Per Cent Homes Free
Alabama	154,716	114,719	74.1
Arkansas	151,002	116,947	77.4
Colorado	96,728	68,528	70.8
Florida	72,027	58,517	81.2
Idaho	47,045	33,577	71.4
Indiana	352,295	230,099	65.3
Iowa	292,951	186,763	63.8
Kentucky	251,059	198,329	79.0
Louisiana	106,953	85,230	79.7
Minnesota	251,092	160,913	64.1
Nebraska	153,155	103,165	60.8
New Hampshire	52,052	38,344	73.7
South Carolina	93,757	70,912	72.4
South Dakota	86,539	58,789	67.9
Texas	350,176	253,431	72.4
Vermont	49,489	29,332	59.3
Virginia	211,322	171,476	81.1
	2,772,358	1,979,081	71.4

Partially License States—1910.

STATE	Total Homes Owned	Homes Owned Free	Per Cent Homes Free
California	270,379	168,249	62.2
Delaware	17,794	10,501	59.1
Illinois	545,999	340,677	62.4
Maryland	117,297	77,814	65.5
Massachusetts	240,445	121,681	50.6
Michigan	398,616	241,966	60.7
Missouri	374,461	219,577	57.6

Ohio	574,085	383,346	66.9
Oregon	60,500	87,688	69.1
Utah	48,131	37,732	78.4
Washington	140,367	94,215	67.1
Wisconsin	316,578	183,952	54.9
Wyoming	16,961	13,556	79.9
	3,148,801	1,953,766	62.0

License States—1910.

STATE	Total Homes Owned	Homes Owned Free	Per Cent Homes Free
Arizona	22,712	18,846	83.0
Connecticut	90,457	42,715	47.2
Dist. of Columbia.....	17,375	9,918	57.1
Montana	48,757	38,680	79.3
Nevada	11,925	10,529	88.3
New Jersey	191,177	82,790	43.3
New Mexico	54,537	50,632	92.8
New York	622,125	327,186	52.6
Pennsylvania	662,091	415,644	62.8
Rhode Island	32,849	17,790	54.2
	1,754,005	1,014,730	57.9

The above tables show that in the nine Prohibition states almost 64 per cent of the homes are free from debt, and in the near-Prohibition states more than 71 per cent are free from debt, while in the partially license states only 62 per cent of the homes are debt-free, and in the license states only 58 per cent are debt-free.

Race Suicide in Its Relation to Prohibition and License

The following tables show the number of persons to every 100 families in the several States:

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Population 1910	Number Families 1910	Number Persons to every 100 Families
Georgia	2,609,121	553,264	471.6
Kansas	1,690,949	395,771	427.3
Maine	742,371	177,960	417.2
Mississippi	1,797,114	384,724	467.1
North Carolina	2,206,287	440,334	501.0
North Dakota	577,056	120,910	477.3
Oklahoma	1,657,155	351,167	471.9
Tennessee	2,184,789	462,553	472.3
West Virginia	1,221,119	248,480	491.4
Total	14,685,961	3,135,163	468.4

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Population 1910	Number Families 1910	Number Persons to every 100 Families
Alabama	2,138,093	454,767	470.2
Arkansas	1,574,449	333,368	472.3
Colorado	799,024	194,467	411.4
Florida	752,619	171,422	439.0
Idaho	325,594	73,669	442.0
Indiana	2,700,876	654,891	412.4
Iowa	2,224,771	512,515	434.1
Kentucky	2,289,905	494,788	463.0
Louisiana	1,656,388	344,144	481.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	416,452	498.4
Nebraska	1,192,214	265,549	449.0
New Hampshire	430,572	103,156	417.4
South Carolina	1,515,400	315,204	480.8
South Dakota	583,888	131,060	445.5
Texas	3,896,542	798,426	488.0
Vermont	355,956	85,178	417.9
Virginia	2,061,612	419,452	491.7
Total	26,573,611	5,768,508	461.4

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Population 1910	Number Families 1910	Number Persons to every 100 Families
California	2,377,549	563,636	421.8
Delaware	202,322	44,951	450.1
Illinois	5,638,591	1,264,717	445.8
Maryland	1,295,346	274,824	471.3
Massachusetts	3,366,416	734,013	460.0
Michigan	2,810,173	657,418	427.5
Missouri	3,293,335	749,812	439.2
Ohio	4,767,121	1,138,165	418.8
Oregon	672,765	151,858	443.0
Utah	373,351	77,339	482.7
Washington	1,141,990	254,692	448.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	499,629	467.1
Wyoming	145,965	32,092	454.8
Total	28,418,784	6,543,146	434.3

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Population 1910	Number Families 1910	Number Persons to every 100 Families
Arizona	204,354	47,927	426.4
Connecticut	1,114,756	246,659	451.9
District of Columbia.....	331,069	71,339	464.1
Montana	376,053	86,602	434.2
Nevada	81,875	23,677	345.8
New Jersey	2,537,167	558,202	454.5
New Mexico	327,301	78,883	414.9
New York	9,113,614	2,046,845	445.3
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	1,630,628	470.1
Rhode Island	542,610	117,976	459.9
Total	22,293,910	4,908,738	454.2

**AREA OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN THE SEVERAL
STATES AND INDIAN POPULATION THEREON,
EXCLUSIVE OF ALASKA, ALL UNDER PRO-
HIBITION BY FEDERAL DECREE.**

STATE	Area of Indian Reservation Square Miles	Indian Population on Reservation
Arizona	30,402.72	40,754
California	569.91	17,517
Colorado	755.77	860
Florida	36.78	446
Idaho	752.37	3,823
Iowa	5.07	364
Kansas	2.13	1,317
Michigan	1.44	7,519
Minnesota	910.42	11,116
Montana	8,681.09	11,242
Nebraska	8.03	3,832
Nevada	1,072.97	5,262
New Mexico	2,916.94	21,374
New York	137.00	5,426
North Carolina	98.77	2,078
North Dakota	1,806.23	8,389
Oklahoma	4,106.77	117,444
Oregon	1,894.85	6,401
South Dakota	2,562.41	20,333
Texas		20,333
Utah	279.99	1,309
Washington	3,606.34	11,833
Wisconsin	475.48	9,816
Wyoming	148.92	1,697
Miscellaneous		8,362
Total	61,232.40	319,216*

*Does not include Indian population of States in which the Indian office has no representative (1910 census, 8,132).

Declaration of Principles of the Anti-Saloon League of America

We declare our settled conviction that license and regulation are inadequate to exterminate the liquor traffic. The license system, instead of eliminating the evils of the traffic, has become its last and strongest fortress.

The liquor traffic is national in its organization, character and influence. It overflows the boundaries of States and refuses to be regulated or controlled. It is a federal evil; a national menace, too powerful for State authority, requiring national jurisdiction and treatment. It beggars the individual, burdens the State and impoverishes the Nation. It commercializes vice and capitalizes human weakness. It impairs the public health; breaks the public peace and debauches the public morals. It intimidates and makes cowards of public men. It dominates parties and conventions. It cajoles, bribes or badgers the makers, interpreters and administrators of law, and suborns the public press.

It claims for itself a special right and privilege asserted by no other interest in all the land, however great or powerful; a right and privilege utterly incompatible with free government—the right and privilege to infract municipal ordinances at will, to violate and break legislative resolves and enactments and to set aside the constitutional provisions of sovereign States, however solemn and sacred. Refusing all domestic regulation and control, it leaves the American people but two alternatives—the abject surrender of their inherent right of self-government or its national annihilation. Between such a choice free men cannot hesitate. We therefore declare for its national annihilation by an amendment to the Federal Constitution which shall forever prohibit throughout the territory of the United States the manufacture and sale and the importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. To the consummation of this high purpose, we hereby pledge, as pledged our patriot fathers 137 years ago for the Nation's independence, "Our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Trusting in Almighty God, we call upon all patriotic citizens to give their support thereto.

DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From The Era Druggists' Directory—1913-14.)

	Wholesale	Retail	Total
Alabama	8	801	809
Arizona		82	82
Arkansas	7	1,002	1,009
California	6	1,340	1,346
Colorado	5	591	596
Connecticut	6	590	596
Delaware	1	115	116
Florida	3	543	546
Georgia	12	1,150	1,162
Idaho	1	251	252
Illinois	11	3,205	3,216
Indiana	9	1,826	1,835
Iowa	10	1,693	1,703
Kansas	5	1,227	1,232
Kentucky	7	915	926
Louisiana	7	678	685
Maine	4	519	523
Maryland	7	579	586
Massachusetts	7	1,671	1,778
Michigan	5	1,703	1,708
Minnesota	3	1,085	1,088
Mississippi	4	706	710
Missouri	9	2,537	2,546
Montana	7	257	264
Nebraska	4	907	911
Nevada		61	61
New Hampshire	2	250	252
New Jersey	3	1,132	1,135
New Mexico		127	127
New York (state)	15	2,022	2,037
New York City	13	2,386	2,399
North Carolina	9	688	697
North Dakota		442	442
Ohio	14	2,213	2,227
Oklahoma	1	1,251	1,252
Oregon	3	469	472
Pennsylvania	18	3,593	3,611
Rhode Island	2	281	283
South Carolina	4	468	472
South Dakota	2	445	447
Tennessee	9	602	611
Texas	12	2,584	2,596
Utah	3	192	195
Vermont	1	169	170
Virginia	8	632	640
Washington	2	671	673
West Virginia	5	389	394
Wisconsin	4	1,061	1,065
Wyoming		89	89
Alaska		31	31
District of Columbia	1	231	232
	279	48,452	48,835

RELIGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DENOMINATIONS	Summary for 1912		
	Ministers	Churches	Communic'nts
Adventists (6 bodies).....	1,172	2,522	95,608
Baptists (15 bodies).....	41,419	56,918	5,894,232
Brethren (Dunkards, 4 bodies).....	3,484	1,239	119,644
Brethren (Plymouth, 4 bodies).....		403	10,566
Brethren (River, 3 bodies).....	224	105	4,903
Buddhists (2 bodies).....	15	74	3,165
Catholic (Apostolic, 2 bodies).....	33	24	4,927
Catholic (Eastern Orthodox, 7 bodies).....	263	274	434,000
Catholic (Western, 3 bodies).....	17,645	14,132	12,907,189
Christadelphians		70	1,412
Christians	1,129	1,182	102,902
Christian Catholic (Dowie).....	35	17	5,865
Christian Scientists	2,460	1,230	85,096
Christian Union	295	237	13,905
Church of God (Winebrennarian).....	409	595	41,475
Ch. of the Living God (Col., 3 bodies).....	101	68	4,286
Church of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies).....	128	143	9,554
Communitistic Societies (2 bodies).....		22	2,272
Congregationalists	6,125	6,070	742,350
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies).....	8,054	12,467	1,497,545
Evangelical (2 bodies).....	1,523	2,627	184,866
Faith Associations (9 bodies).....	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church.....	20	15	1,835
Friends (4 bodies).....	1,476	1,167	124,216
Friends of the Temple.....	3	3	376
German Evangelical Protestant.....	59	66	34,704
German Evangelical Synod.....	1,038	1,326	258,911
Jewish Congregations	1,084	1,769	143,000
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies).....	3,360	1,420	352,500
Lutherans (23 bodies).....	9,038	14,566	2,353,702
Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies).....	611	848	70,500
Mennonites (12 bodies).....	1,087	635	57,219
Methodists (16 bodies).....	42,849	61,027	6,905,095
Moravians (2 bodies).....	149	143	19,970
Non-Sectarian Bible Faith Churches..	50	204	6,396
Pentecostal (2 bodies).....	732	510	22,416
Presbyterians (12 bodies).....	13,576	16,776	1,981,949
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies).....	5,516	7,804	980,851
Reformed (4 bodies).....	2,113	2,653	459,106
Salvationists (2 bodies).....	2,994	872	27,345
Schwenkfelders	6	8	941
Social Brethren	15	17	1,262
Society for Ethical Culture.....	7	6	2,450
Spiritualists		2,000	200,000
Theosophical Society		134	3,368
Unitarians	527	476	70,542
United Brethren (2 bodies).....	2,262	4,216	320,960
Universalists	702	709	51,716
Independent Congregations	267	879	48,673
Grand total for 1912.....	174,396	220,814	36,675,357
Grand total for 1911.....	171,905	220,160	36,095,685

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS WHO PAY THE U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX.

	Rectifiers	Retail Liquor Dealers	Wholesale Liquor Dealers	Manu- facturers of Stills	Brewers	Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors	Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors
Alabama	18	683	65	.....	2	64	65
Alaska	.....	484	5	.....	4	17	13
Arizona	2	863	32	.....	2	32	32
Arkansas	5	774	57	.....	1	202	56
California	239	15,117	767	3	77	728	381
Colorado	7	1,615	112	.....	12	200	151
Connecticut	43	3,533	90	.....	22	133	368
Delaware	6	343	5	.....	5	7	17
District of Columbia	22	805	25	.....	4	425	26
Florida	26	906	78	.....	2	145	61
Georgia	2	1,197	30	1	5	514	56
Hawaii	5	311	62	.....	4	5	9
Idaho	.....	588	11	.....	7	36	48
Illinois	239	7,906	555	2	98	1,380	1,285
Indiana	36	6,954	119	.....	34	645	406
Iowa	12	2,200	51	.....	18	224	286
Kansas	.....	384	2	.....	.....	131	11
Kentucky	61	2,799	167	4	17	379	73
Louisiana	21	3,605	161	.....	11	516	117
Maine	.....	352	5	.....	3	693	48
Maryland	80	3,327	127	1	20	235	187
Massachusetts	169	4,786	249	2	33	136	426
Michigan	15	6,628	93	.....	73	559	469
Minnesota	54	5,182	140	.....	67	593	696
Mississippi	.....	324	9	.....	.....	82	9
Missouri	91	8,248	225	1	46	595	417
Montana	4	2,455	71	.....	13	145	165
Nebraska	7	2,353	61	.....	16	242	728
Nevada	.....	1,285	25	.....	3	10	50
New Hampshire	5	794	25	.....	4	73	52
New Jersey	67	9,326	197	.....	35	189	502
New Mexico	2	964	38	.....	2	32	52
New York	432	32,791	1,553	2	168	533	918
North Carolina	.....	204	2	.....	.....	62	.....
North Dakota	.....	361	1	.....	.....	126	9
Ohio	148	11,131	347	5	113	288	927
Oklahoma	.....	613	6	.....	.....	232	35
Oregon	13	1,844	62	.....	12	36	130
Pennsylvania	296	18,878	668	3	234	542	952
Rhode Island	22	2,484	56	.....	6	18	54
South Carolina	.....	1,260	20	1	1	158	10
South Dakota	2	1,002	20	.....	5	139	155
Tennessee	46	1,793	106	.....	4	681	65
Texas	19	2,986	72	.....	13	1,978	363
Utah	5	660	34	.....	5	105	49
Vermont	1	213	4	.....	.....	31	38
Virginia	48	1,283	51	.....	6	318	62
Washington	16	2,612	118	.....	29	190	208
West Virginia	7	1,028	14	.....	10	318	122
Wisconsin	76	11,187	137	.....	144	583	698
Wyoming	.....	662	19	.....	2	55	86
Total for 1914	2,369	190,083	6,949	25	1,392	15,760	12,143
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.	2,340	213,465	6,974	36	1,462	16,828	12,338

PRODUCTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES.
Production of Fermented Liquors and Distilled Spirits.

Year Ending June 30	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit. (a)					Fermented Liquors Barrels*	Production of Fruit Brandy† Gallons	Total Pro- duction of Distilled Spirits‡ Gallons
	Bourbon Gallons Whisky	Rye Whisky Gallons	Alcohol Gallons	Rum Gallons	Gin Gallons	Pure Neutral Spirits Gallons		
1901...	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,200	30,228,804	4,047,602	128,568,201
1902...	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	37,429,734	4,220,400	103,401,447
1903...	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	54,620,400	6,430,673	112,905,399
1904...	20,247,089	18,371,343	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	57,997,506	5,193,262	139,505,214
1905...	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	60,944,811	49,522,029	153,259,378
1906...	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	59,626,733	5,448,584	150,110,197
1907...	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	60,802,852	6,138,305	174,712,218
1908...	14,120,484	13,587,863	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,935,821	58,814,033	133,889,563
	Whisky Gallons	Rum Gallons	Gin Gallons	Alcohol Gallons	Commercial Alcohol Gallons	Total† Gallons		
1909...	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	42,563,103	16,078,083	133,450,755	56,364,360	6,440,858
1910...	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	156,237,526	59,544,775	7,656,434
1911...	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	24,408,462	\$44,205,330	175,402,395	63,283,123	7,953,132
1912...	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	27,629,346	\$45,869,685	178,249,985	62,176,694	9,321,823
								139,891,613
								163,893,960
								183,355,527
								187,571,808

(a) In 1909 and 1910, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 723, embodying opinion of attorney general as to names of spirits; in later years, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 737, embodying opinion of the president, dated Dec. 27, 1909.

*Of not more than 31 gallons. The figures include fermented liquors secured from breweries for export, free of tax. †Including apple, peach and grape. ‡Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits. §Neutral and cognac spirits.

Distilled spirits other than fruit brandy (tax paid for consumption), 1909, 114,799,465 gallons; 1910, 126,453,592 gallons; 1911, 132,166,143 gallons; 1912, 133,377,458 gallons.

The production of wines in the United States in 1912 was 51,577,000 gallons, of which California produced: Sweet 17,527,000, dry 22,500,000, New York 4,750,000, Ohio 4,000,000, Virginia 1,000,000, Missouri 750,000, New Jersey 300,000; other States 750,000.

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS AND WINES INTO THE UNITED STATES,
IN QUANTITIES.

Year Ending June 30	1910	1911	1912	1913
Malt liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	1,727,541	1,954,092	1,651,564	1,452,728
Malt liquors, not in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	5,560,491	5,339,800	5,523,941	6,245,922
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, brandy, proof gallons.....	716,259	409,242	509,286	610,358
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, all other, proof gallons.....	3,546,162	3,265,108	3,141,450	3,470,352
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons.....	119,646	148,975	124,624	113,950
Wines, still wines in casks, gallons.....	7,100,661	4,812,787	3,864,070	4,417,130
Wines, still wines in bottles, dozen.....	822,243	596,521	577,244	677,111
Wines, champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	391,003	218,495	281,134	280,828

VALUES

Malt liquors.....	\$3,263,953	\$3,396,366	\$3,279,926	\$3,290,265
Spirits, distilled and compounds (a).....	6,988,725	6,076,929	6,463,228	7,374,157
Wines.....	13,007,293	8,531,613	9,591,451	10,078,707

(a) Compounds not included after 1908.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES,
IN GALLONS.

Year Ending June 30	Distilled Spirits Consumed			Wines Consumed		Malt Liquors Consumed		Total Consumption
	Domestic Spirits		Imported Spirits	Domestic Wines	Imported Wines	Domestic Malt Liquors	Malt Liquors Imported	
	From Fruit	All Other						
1902.....	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	44,743,815	5,020,105	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,539,859,237
1903.....	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	32,634,293	5,604,525	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,606,217,122
1904.....	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	37,538,799	5,772,418	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,663,776,829
1905.....	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	29,369,408	5,690,309	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,694,455,976
1906.....	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,874,758,027
1907.....	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	2,020,136,809
1908.....	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,408
1909.....	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,935,544,011
1910.....	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629	2,045,353,420
1911.....	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458	2,169,356,975
1912.....	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	2,128,452,226

Anti-Liquor Bibliography

A PARTIAL LIST OF TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS.

- CIVIC SERMONS—John G. Woolley. Eight volumes. Price, prepaid, cloth, \$7.50.
- THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC—Wm. E. Johnson. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.
- MORAL LAW AND CIVIL LAW—Col. Eli F. Ritter. Price, postpaid, cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50c.
- HISTORY OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE—Ernest H. Cherrington. Cloth. Price, postpaid, 50c.
- THE LIQUOR LAW IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES—Henry Austin. Cloth, gilt lettering. Price, postpaid, \$2.00.
- TEMPERANCE PROGRESS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY—John G. Woolley, M. A., and Wm. E. Johnson. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$2.
- GLIMPS OF FIFTY YEARS.—By Frances E. Willard. Cloth, illustrated. Price, \$2.25, postpaid.
- HOW TO WIN—A book for Girls—Frances E. Willard. Green cloth, gold trimmings. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.
- SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE HANDBOOK—Cora Frances Stoddard, A. B. Price, postpaid, cloth, 75c; paper, 50c.
- HEROES OF MODERN CRUSADES—Edward Gilliat, M. A. Cloth. Postpaid, \$1.65.
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SIGNS OF PROGRESS

Conditions in the Nation as a Whole and in the Several States

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area, 2,973,890 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 2,298,020 Sq. Miles.
Population, 91,972,266.	Population under no-license, 46,633,622.
Urban Population, 42,623,383.	Rural Population, 49,348,883.
Density of population per square mile.....	30.9
Foreign-born population in United States.....	13,515,886
Per cent foreign-born population in United States.....	14.7
Native white population of foreign parentage in U. S....	18,897,837
States under Prohibition, 1915	10
States having between 50 per cent and 90 per cent of population under Prohibition	17
States having between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of population under Prohibition	13
States having less than 25 per cent of population under Prohi- bition	8
Number counties under Prohibition in United States..	1,756
Number incorporated cities and villages under Prohibition in United States, approximately	14,000
Number of State Capitals under Prohibition	16
Number of distilleries operated in 1914	743
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	30,679,549
Gallons of other material used in distilling in 1914.....	64,721,265
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	181,919,542.2
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	105,250,214.6
Dist'd liq'rs withdrawn for consumption, 1914 (gals.)..	136,269,752.6
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	66,189,473
Per capita consumption of fermented liquors in United States (1913) (gals.)	20.62
Per capita consumption of wine in United States (1913).....	.56
Per capita consumption of distilled spirits in United States (1913)	1.50
Per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors in United States (1913)	22.68
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	91.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	204.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	121.4
Number persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..	190,083
(Includes drug stores and all other places retalling liquors.)	
Number wholesale liquor dealers in United States.....	6,949
Children of school age, 25,016,501. Number pupils enrolled,	17,813,852.

Number persons age 15 to 20 years attending school.....3,593,222
 Per cent persons age 15 to 20 years attending school.....32.9
 Number wage-earners in United States (1909).....6,615,046

Prior to January 1, 1915, the absolute Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes had been adopted by nine states—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee and West Virginia. The aggregate population of these nine states, according to the 1910 census, was 14,685,961. On January 1, 1915, the Prohibition amendment to the state constitution of Arizona, which had been adopted by a vote of the people on November 3, 1914, went into effect, thus making ten states with an aggregate population of 14,890,315 under Prohibition at the beginning of the year 1915.

In the fall elections of 1914 the states of Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Virginia, as well as Arizona, all adopted state-wide Prohibition, which will go into effect on January 1, 1916, in the cases of Colorado, Oregon and Washington; the Virginia law not going into effect until November 1, 1916.

The 1915 legislatures in several states adopted state-wide Prohibition measures during the first sixty days of the sessions. The legislature of Alabama passed a state-wide prohibitory statute over the veto of the governor early in the legislative session. A stringent Prohibition law was passed by the legislature of Arkansas, putting that state under Prohibition January 1, 1916. The Iowa legislature repealed the Mulct act, thereby putting into full effect the old prohibitory law of the state. Idaho passed a state-wide Prohibition law which goes into effect January 1, 1916, and submitted a prohibitory amendment to be voted upon in 1916.

This makes, all told, eighteen states which are either under Prohibition at the present time or in which the prohibitory laws already adopted will go into effect in 1916. These eighteen states have an aggregate population of 25,828,613, according to the 1910 census.

In addition to the above seventeen states which are under Prohibition or in which Prohibition laws have been adopted, the legislature of South Carolina has submitted the question to a vote of the people in that state, to be taken in September, 1915.

One house of the legislature in each of the states of Montana, Utah and Vermont passed state-wide Prohibition measures early in 1915. Prior to January 1, 1915, the following states were under some form of local option: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

In South Dakota the law places all sections of the state under Prohibition except in political subdivisions where a majority

of the electors indicate that they do not wish the provision of the prohibitory law to apply. This same kind of a law has been in operation in Arkansas and Iowa and will continue to be in operation in those two states until January 1, 1915.

Wyoming and New Mexico have prohibited the sale of liquors in all sections except certain classes of incorporated municipalities.

The states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Nevada are under license, not even a general local option law being operative in these three commonwealths.

The United States government has prohibited the liquor traffic in the Indian country, in certain portions of the territories, in military forts and reservations, in the United States navy, in the National Capitol at Washington and in national and state soldiers' homes as well as in other specified areas under federal control. As a result of the operation of these several state and national laws, more than 47,000,000 of the population of the United States were living under Prohibition and more than 71 per cent of the entire area of the nation was Prohibition territory at the close of the year 1914. The adoption of Prohibition in the several additional states referred to above will increase the population living in Prohibition territory in 1916 by more than 4,000,000 and will increase the amount of territory under Prohibition in the United States to 76 per cent.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

In the second session of the Sixty-Third Congress the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, to which had been referred the Anti-Saloon League's prohibitory resolution, introduced in the house by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama, reported the measure back to the House of Representatives without recommendation, thus placing on the calendar of the national House of Representatives for the first time in the history of the nation a resolution calling for the submission of a national Prohibition amendment to the legislatures of the several states.

This bill remained on the house calendar over until the third session of the Sixty-Third Congress, which convened in December, 1914. On December 22, 1914, through the adoption of a special rule presented by the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, the Hobson Joint Resolution came up as a special order, and after eight hours of debate, was placed on its final passage. All amendments presented in the interest of enemies of the measure were voted down by substantial majorities, a few minor amendments presented by Mr. Hobson on behalf of the friends of the measure were adopted, after which the final vote was taken, resulting in 197 votes in favor of the measure to 189 votes against it. Fifteen absentees were paired, ten in favor

of the measure and five against it, while twenty-seven other members of the house did not vote.

Since the resolution required a two-thirds majority, it failed of passage.

The Prohibition resolution as presented by Mr. Hobson was as follows:

THE HOBSON RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following amendment of the Constitution be and is hereby proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes, or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

The amendment presented by Mr. Hobson in behalf of the friends of the measure which was adopted before the bill was finally placed on its passage:

Sec. 2. The Congress or the states shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

All amendments offered by the opponents of the bill were voted down.

The wording of the Resolution as it was finally voted upon by the House of Representatives:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof and exportation thereof are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress or the states shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

VOTE BY STATES.

The vote by states, with political affiliation of each representative, is as follows:

VOTE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE SHEPPARD-HOBSON RESOLUTION.

Names of Democrats in Black; Progressives in Caps. Unless indicated in parenthesis following name all others are Republicans.

ALABAMA.—FOR: Abercrombie; Burnett; Hobson; Taylor. AGAINST: Blackmon; Dent; Heflin; Mulkey; Underwood. NOT VOTING: Harris, paired "for."

ARIZONA.—FOR: Hayden.

ARKANSAS.—FOR: Caraway; Floyd; Goodwin; Jacoway; Oldfield; Taylor; Wingo.

CALIFORNIA.—FOR: BELL; Raker; STEPHENS. AGAINST:

Church; Curry; Hayes; Kahn; Kent (Ind.); Kettner; Knowland. NOT VOTING: NOLAN.

CONNECTICUT.—AGAINST: Donovan; Kennedy; Lonergan; Mahan; Reilly.

COLORADO.—FOR: Keating; Kindel; Seldomridge; Taylor.

DELAWARE.—AGAINST: Brockson.

FLORIDA.—FOR: Clark; Sparkman.. NOT VOTING: L'Engle, paired "for;" Wilson.

GEORGIA.—FOR: Adamson; Bell; Crisp; Howard; Hughes; Park; Tribble; Walker. AGAINST: Bartlett; Lee; Vinson. NOT VOTING: Edwards.

IDAHO.—FOR: French; Smith.

ILLINOIS.—FOR: Borchers; Copley (Prog. Rep.); Foster; Fowler; HINEBAUGH; Hoxworth; McKenzie; O'Hair; Rainey; Tavenner; THOMSON. AGAINST: Britten; Buchanan; FitzHenry; Gallagher; Graham; Hill; McAndrews; Madden; Mann; Sabath; Stone; Stringer; Williams. NOT VOTING: Baltz; Gormon.

INDIANA.—AGAINST: Adair; Barnhart; Cline; Cox; Cullop; Dixon; Gray; Korbly; Lieb; Morrison; Moss; Peterson; Rauch.

IOWA.—FOR: Good; Green; Haugen; Kennedy; Kirkpatrick; Prouty; Towner; Woods. AGAINST: Scott; Vollmer. NOT VOTING: Connolly.

KANSAS.—FOR: Anthony; Campbell; Connely; Doolittle; Helvering; Taggart. NOT VOTING: MURDOCK; Neely, paired "for."

KENTUCKY.—FOR: Barkley; Fields; Helm; Johnson; Langley; Powers; Thomas. AGAINST: Cantrill; Rouse; Sherley; Stanley.

LOUISIANA.—FOR: Watkins. AGAINST: Aswell; Broussard; Dupre; Estopinal; Lazaro; Morgan. NOT VOTING: Elder.

MAINE.—FOR: Hinds; Peters. AGAINST: McGillicuddy. NOT VOTING: Guernsey, paired "for."

MARYLAND.—FOR: Lewis; Smith. AGAINST: Coady; Linthicum; Price; Talbott.

MASSACHUSETTS.—FOR: Dietrick. AGAINST: Gallivan; Gardner; Gillett; Gilmore; Greene; Mitchell; Paige; Phelan; Roberts; Rogers; Thacher; Treadway; Winslow.

MICHIGAN.—FOR: Cramton; Fordney; Hamilton; Kelley; Lindquist; MACDONALD; McLaughlin; Mapes; Smith, J. M. C.; Smith, Samuel W.; WOODRUFF. AGAINST: Beakes; Doremus.

MINNESOTA.—FOR: Anderson; Lindbergh; Steenerson; Volstead. AGAINST: Davis; Hammond; Manahan; Miller; Smith; Stevens.

MISSISSIPPI.—FOR: Candler; Collier; Harrison; Humphreys; Quin; Sisson; Stephens. AGAINST: Witherspoon.

MISSOURI.—FOR: Alexander; Borland; Decker; Dickinson; Hamlin; Hensley; Lloyd; Rubey; Rucker; Russell; Shackelford. AGAINST: Bartholdt; Booher; Gill; Igoe.

MONTANA.—FOR: Evans; Stout.

NEBRASKA.—FOR: Barton; Kinka'id; Sloan. AGAINST: Lobeck; Maguire; Stephens.

NEVADA.—AGAINST: Roberts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—AGAINST: Reed; Stevens.

NEW JERSEY.—FOR: Baker.. AGAINST: Browning; Drukker; Eagan; Hamill; Hart; Kinkead; Parker; Scully; Tuttle; Walsh. NOT VOTING: Townsend.

NEW MEXICO.—FOR: Fergusson.

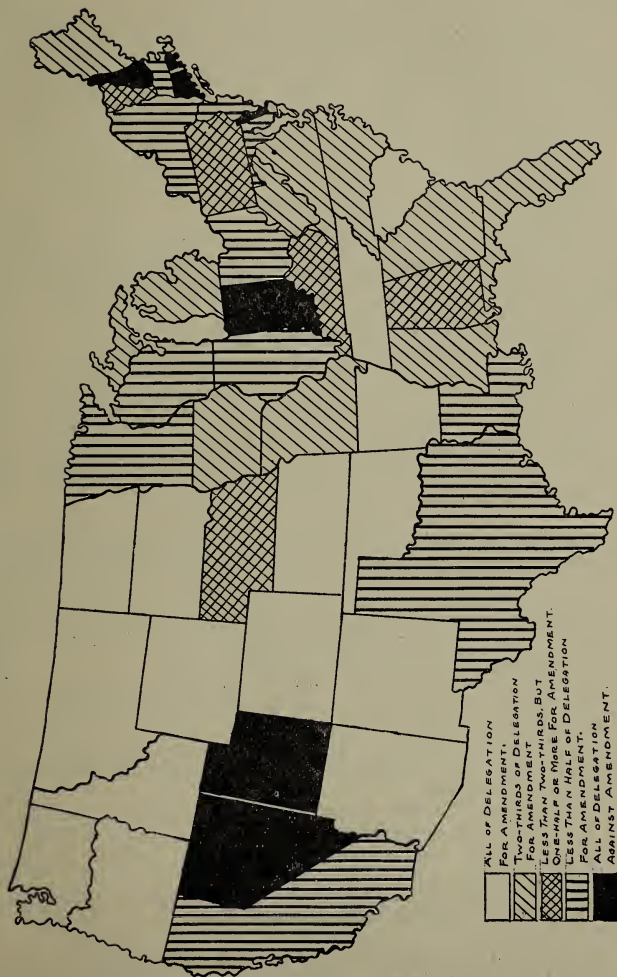
NEW YORK.—FOR: Dunn; Hamilton; Wallin. AGAINST: Brown; Bruckner; Cantor; Carew; CHANDLER; Clancy; Conry; Dale; Danforth; Dooling; Driscoll; Fitzgerald; George; Goldfogle; Goulden; Griffin; Levy; Loft; Maher; Mott; O'Brien; Oglesby; O'Leary; Parker; Patten; Platt; Riordan; Smith; Talcott; Underhill; Wilson. NOT VOTING: Calder; Fairchild, paired "against;" Gittins; McClellan; Metz; Taylor; Ten Eyck.

NORTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Faison; Gudger; Kitchin; Page; Stedman; Webb. AGAINST: Pou. NOT VOTING: Doughton, paired "for;" Godwin; Small, paired "against."

NORTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Helgesen; Norton; Young.

OHIO.—FOR: Fess; Francis; Post; Switzer; White; Willis. AGAINST: Allen; Bathrick; Bowdle; Bulkley; Crosser; Gard; Goeke; Gordon; Key;

HOW THE CONGRESSMEN FROM EACH STATE STOOD ON THE
HOBSON PROHIBITION RESOLUTION



Sherwood; Whitacre. NOT VOTING: Ansberry; Ashbrook; Brumbaugh; Claypool.

OKLAHOMA.—FOR: Carter; Ferris; Morgan; Murray; Thompson; Weaver. NOT VOTING: Davenport, paired "for;" McGuire, paired "for."

OREGON.—FOR: Hawley; Lafferty (Prog. Rep.); Sinnott.

PENNSYLVANIA.—FOR: Brodbeck; Butler; Carr; Dershem; Diefenderfer; Farr (Prog. Rep.); Griest; HULINGS; Keister; KELLY; Kiess; Kreider; Langham; LEWIS; Patton; Rupley; Shreve; TEMPLE; WALTERS. AGAINST: Bailey; Barchfeld; Casey; Donohoe; Edmonds; Lee; Leshner; Moore; Morin; Palmer; Porter. NOT VOTING: Ainey, paired "for;" Burke, paired "against;" Graham; Logue; Rothermel; Vare.

RHODE ISLAND.—AGAINST: Gerry; Kennedy; O'Shaunessy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Aiken; Byrnes; Finley; Johnson; Lever; Ragsdale; Whaley.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Burke; Dillon. NOT VOTING: Martin, paired "for."

TENNESSEE.—FOR: Austin; Byrns; Houston; Hull; McKellar; Moon; Padgett; Sells; Sims. NOT VOTING: Garrett, paired "for."

TEXAS.—FOR: Garrett; Smith; Stephens; Young. AGAINST: Buchanan; Burgess; Callaway; Dies; Eagle; Garner; Hardy; Henry; Rayburn; Slayden; Sumners; Vaughan. NOT VOTING: Beall; Gregg, paired "against."

UTAH.—AGAINST: Howell; Johnson.

VERMONT.—FOR: Plumley. AGAINST: Greene.

VIRGINIA.—FOR: Flood; Glass; Hay; Holland; Jones; Saunders; Slemp; Watson. AGAINST: Carlin; Montague.

WASHINGTON.—FOR: BRYAN; FALCONER; Humphrey; Johnson; La Follette.

WEST VIRGINIA.—FOR: Avis; Moss; Neely; Sutherland. NOT VOTING: Brown; Hughes.

WISCONSIN.—FOR: Nelson. AGAINST: Browne; Burke; Cary; Cooper; Esch; Frear; Lenroot; Reilly; Stafford. NOT VOTING: Konop, paired "against."

WYOMING.—FOR: Mondell.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

States which were solid for the bill: Arizona; Arkansas; Colorado; Idaho; Montana; New Mexico; North Dakota; Oklahoma; Oregon; South Carolina; Kansas; South Dakota; Tennessee; Washington; Wyoming. Total 15.

States three-fourths or more of whose representatives voted for the bill: Florida; Iowa; Maine; Michigan; Mississippi; Virginia; and the above 15. Total 21.

States two-thirds or more of whose representatives voted for the bill: Georgia; Missouri; North Carolina; West Virginia; and above 21. Total 25.

States a majority or more of whose representatives voted for the bill: Kentucky; Pennsylvania; and above 25. Total 27.

States whose representatives divided half and half: Alabama; Nebraska; Vermont.

States 50 per cent or more of whose representatives voted for the bill: Total number 30.

States whose representatives voted solid against the bill: Connecticut; Delaware; Indiana; Nevada; New Hampshire; Rhode Island; Utah. Total 7.

States three-fourths or more of whose representatives voted against the bill: Louisiana; New Jersey; New York, Wisconsin; and above 7. Total 11.

States two-thirds or more of whose representatives voted against the bill: California; Maryland; Massachusetts; Texas; and above 11. Total 15.

States a majority of whose representatives voted against the bill: Illinois; Minnesota; Ohio; and above 15. Total 18.

PROHIBITION FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The middle of January, 1915, witnessed a strenuous but unsuccessful effort to secure the enactment of Prohibition legislation for the District of Columbia by means of a "rider" on the District appropriation bill. An amendment to the District bill providing for Prohibition in the District of Columbia, was offered by Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas. Consideration of an amendment in connection with an appropriation bill is usually secured by unanimous consent. It was apparent that unanimous consent in the Senate on this proposition would be impossible, and another method of procedure was adopted.

On Monday, January 11, Senator Sheppard gave notice that in accordance with Senate Rule No. 40, it was his intention to move to suspend paragraph 3 of Rule 16 for the purpose of offering an amendment to the District appropriation bill. Since such notice of suspension is required to be given in writing one day in advance, Senator Sheppard gave notice that he would call up the matter on the following day. On Tuesday the motion was accordingly called up by Senator Sheppard for the adoption of his motion to suspend the rule. Senator Smith, of Georgia, supported by other senators, objected to this without first referring to the Committee on Rules and moved that such reference be made. Senator Smith's motion was adopted by a vote of thirty-seven to thirty-four, twenty-five senators not voting.

The Rules Committee met promptly, agreed upon and reported the motion to the Senate. On Wednesday Senator Sheppard moved adoption of the motion reported by the Committee on Rules. Strenuous objection was made to its consideration, the leaders of the opposition being Senators Stone of Missouri, Hitchcock of Nebraska, James of Kentucky, Smoot of Utah, Thomas of Colorado and O'Gorman of New York; while the leaders in favor were Senators Sheppard of Texas, Vardaman of Mississippi and Cummins of Iowa.

Procedure under this rule has heretofore been upon merely a majority vote. In this instance a majority voted in favor of consideration, whereupon the opponents of Prohibition in the District fought for a construction of the rule to require a two-thirds vote, and after about two hours of spirited debate the yeas and nays were taken. The leaders in the effort to make it more difficult to take up the Prohibition question were Senators Lodge of Mas-

sachusetts, James of Kentucky, Hardwick of Georgia, Clark of Wyoming, Townsend of Michigan, Smith of Georgia, Root of New York and Shively of Indiana. Among our friends those who led in defense of Senator Sheppard's motion and a fair construction of the rule were Senators Swanson of Virginia, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Owen of Oklahoma, Vardaman of Mississippi, Walsh of Montana and others. The vote on the requirement of two-thirds was:

YEAS: Bankhead, Ala.; Brandegee, Conn.; Bryan, Fla.; Burton, O.; Camden, Ky.; Clark, Wyo.; Culbertson, Tex.; Dillingham, Vt.; Du Pont, Del.; Goff, W. Va.; Hardwick, Ga.; Hitchcock, Nebr.; Hughes, N. J.; James, Ky.; Kern, Ind.; La Follette, Wis.; Lodge, Mass.; McLean, Conn.; Martine, N. J.; O'Gorman, N. Y.; Oliver, Pa.; Overman, N. C.; Page, Vt.; Perkins, Cal.; Pomerene, O.; Ransdell, La.; Reed, Mo.; Robinson, Ark.; Root, N. Y.; Saulsbury, Del.; Shafroth, Colo.; Shively, Ind.; Simmons, N. C.; Smith, Ga.; Smith, Md.; Smoot, Utah.; Stephenson, Wis.; Stone, Mo.; Sutherland, Utah.; Tillman, S. C.; Weeks, Mass. Total, 41.

NAYS: Ashurst, Ariz.; Brady, Ida.; Bristow, Kans.; Burleigh, Me.; Chamberlain, Ore.; Clapp, Minn.; Crawford, S. Dak.; Cummins, Ia.; Gallinger, N. H.; Gore, Okla.; Gronna, N. Dak.; Hollis, N. H.; Johnson, Me.; Jones, Wash.; Kenyon, Ia.; Lane, Ore.; Lea, Tenn.; Lee, Md.; Myers, Mont.; Norris, Nebr.; Pittman, Nev.; Poindexter, Wash.; Sheppard, Texas; Sherman, Ill.; Sterling, S. Dak.; Swanson, Va.; Thomas, Colo.; Thompson, Kans.; Thornton, La.; Townsend, Mich.; Vardaman, Miss.; Walsh, Mont.; White, Ala.; Works, Cal. Total, 34.

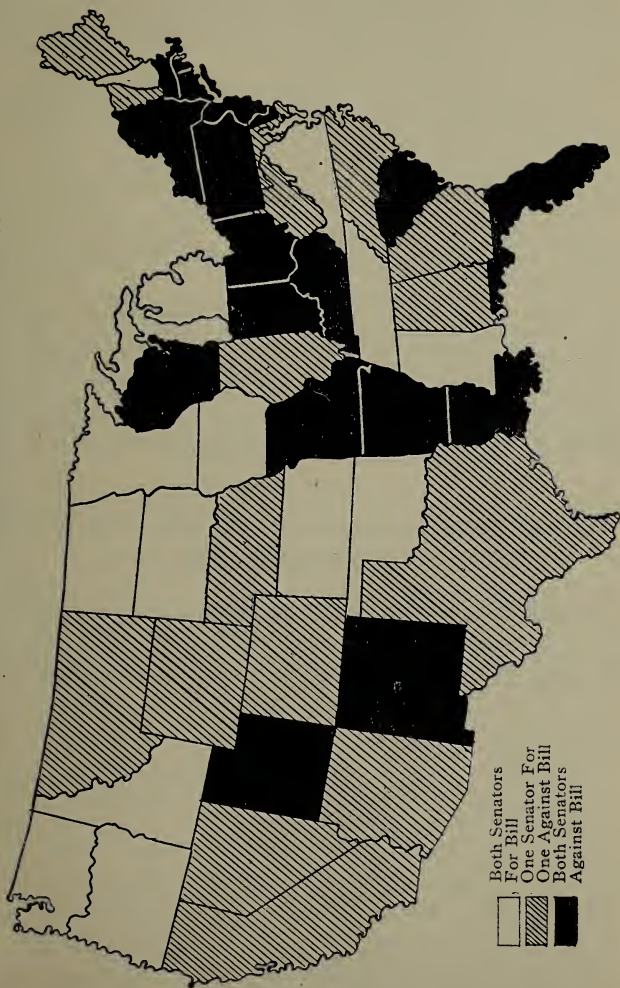
NOT VOTING: Borah, Ida.; Catron, N. Mex.; Chilton, W. Va.; Clarke, Ark.; Colt, R. I.; Fall, N. Mex.; Fletcher, Fla.; Lewis, Ill.; Lippitt, R. I.; McCumber, N. Dak.; Martin, Va.; Nelson, Minn.; Newlands, Nev.; Owen, Okla.; Penrose, Pa.; Shields, Tenn.; Smith, Ariz.; Smith, Mich.; Smith, S. C.; Warren, Wyo.; Williams, Miss. Total, 21.

Thus the adoption of Senator Sheppard's motion by a majority vote has been prevented. In the debate a number of senators expressed themselves to be in sympathy with Prohibition for the District, but they argued and voted against the only move by which a vote in the Senate could be made possible just at this time, even going to the length of what is tantamount to overturning the parliamentary procedure of the Senate in order to prevent a vote on Prohibition for the nation's Capital. This recalls the fact that many of the leaders in the opposition—with the single exception of Mr. Hardwick, who ushers in his service in the Senate by vigorous opposition to everything that favors the temperance reform—are the same senators who two years ago resorted to the heroic process of abrogating a unanimous consent agreement in the Senate which had been duly entered, regularly reported in the Congressional Record and announced for days on the daily calendar of the Senate itself, in order to avoid a vote on the Kenyon Interstate Liquor Shipment bill.

The final vote on the question of suspending the rules to consider the Prohibition rider on the District appropriation bill, presented by Senator Sheppard, came on the afternoon of January 18, 1915, the friends of Senator Sheppard's measure voting "Yea" and the enemies of the measure voting "Nay," as follows:

YEAS: Ashurst, Ariz.; Borah, Ida.; Brady, Ida.; Bristow, Kans.; Burleigh, Me.; Chamberlain, Ore.; Clapp, Minn.; Clark, Wyo.; Crawford, S. D.; Cummins, Ia.; Gore, Okla.; Gronna, N. Dak.; Hollis, N. H.; Jones, Wash.;

U. S. MAP SHOWING HOW THE UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM EACH STATE STOOD ON THE QUESTION OF CONSIDERATION OF PROHIBITION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Kenyon, Ia.; Lane, Ore.; Lea, Tenn.; Lee, Md.; Myers, Mont.; Nelson, Minn.; Norris, Nebr.; Overman, N. C.; Owen, Okla.; Page, Vt.; Pittman, Nev.; Poindexter, Wash.; Shafroth, Colo.; Sheppard, Texas; Sherman, Ill.; Shields, Tenn.; Smith, Mich.; Sterling, S. Dak.; Swanson, Va.; Thompson, Kans.; Townsend, Mich.; Vardaman, Miss.; White, Ala.; Works, Calif. Total, 38.

NAYS: Bankhead, Ala.; Brandegee, Conn.; Bryan, Fla.; Burton, Ohio; Catron, N. Mex.; Colt, R. I.; Culberson, Tex.; Dillingham, Vt.; Fletcher, Fla.; Hardwick, Ga.; Hitchcock, Nebr.; Hughes, N. J.; James, Ky.; Johnson, Me.; Kern, Ind.; LaFollette, Wis.; Lippitt, R. I.; McLean, Conn.; Martine, N. J.; Oliver, Pa.; Perkins, Cal.; Pomerene, Ohio; Ransdell, La.; Reed, Mo.; Robinson, Ark.; Saulsbury, Del.; Shively, Ind.; Simmons, N. C.; Smith, Ariz.; Smith, Md.; Smoot, Utah; Stephenson, Wis.; Stone, Mo.; Sutherland, Utah; Thomas, Colo.; Thornton, La.; Tillman, S. C.; Waish, Mont.; Warren, Wyo.; Weeks, Mass. Total, 40.

NOT VOTING: Camden, Ky.; Chilton, W. Va.; Clarke, Ark.; Du Pont, Del.; Fall, N. Mex.; Gallinger, N. H.; Goff, W. Va.; Lewis, Ill.; Lodge, Mass.; McCumber, N. Dak.; Martin, Va.; Newlands, Nev.; O'Gorman, N. Y.; Penrose, Pa.; Root, N. Y.; Smith, Ga.; Smith, S. C.; Williams, Miss. Total, 18.

PAIRS: Senator Gallinger, paired with Senator O'Gorman, would have voted "Yea." Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, absent on account of illness, requested the statement be made that if present he would vote "No." Senator McCumber, unavoidably absent, paired with Senator Camden, of Kentucky, was announced that if present he would vote "Yea." Senator Martin, of Virginia, paired with Senator Goff, of West Virginia, would have voted "Yea." Senator Smith, of Georgia, paired with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, would have voted "Yea." Senator Williams, of Mississippi, paired with Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, would have voted "Yea." Senator Chilton, of West Virginia, was absent, was paired with Senator Fall, of New Mexico, but if present would have voted "Yea."

Vote of Congress on the Webb Law Over the Veto of President Taft.

Senate, February 28, 1913.

House, March 1, 1913.

Names of Democrats in black. All others Republicans, unless otherwise indicated.

The following votes for and against the Webb law were registered when the measure was placed on its final passage, the proposition being submitted to each house of Congress: "Shall the Bill pass, the objections of the President of the United States notwithstanding?"

ALABAMA.—SENATE, FOR: Johnston. NOT VOTING: Bankhead. HOUSE, FOR: Burnett; Clayton; Hobson; Richardson; Taylor; Underwood. AGAINST: Blackmon; Dent. ANSWERED "PRESENT:" Hefflin.

ARIZONA.—SENATE, FOR: Ashurst; Smith. HOUSE, FOR: Hayden.

ARKANSAS.—SENATE, FOR: Clarke; Kavanaugh. HOUSE, FOR: Floyd; Goodwin; Jacoway; Macon; Oldfield; Taylor. AGAINST: Cravens.

COLORADO.—SENATE, FOR: Thomas. AGAINST: Guggenheim. HOUSE, FOR: Martin; Rucker; Taylor.

CALIFORNIA.—SENATE, FOR: Works. AGAINST: Perkins. HOUSE, FOR: Hayes; Kent; Knowland; Needham; Raker; Stephens. AGAINST: Kahn.

CONNECTICUT.—SENATE, AGAINST: Brandegee; McLean. HOUSE, FOR: Henry; Higgins. AGAINST: Hill; Reilly; Tilson.

DELAWARE.—SENATE, AGAINST: DuPont, Richardson. HOUSE, FOR: Heald.

FLORIDA.—SENATE, FOR: Bryan; Fletcher. HOUSE, FOR: Mays; Sparkman. NOT VOTING: Clark.

GEORGIA.—SENATE, FOR: Smith. NOT VOTING: Bacon. HOUSE, FOR: Adamson; Bell; Edwards; Howard; Hughes; Roddenbery; Tribble. AGAINST: Bartlett; Brantley; Hardwick. NOT VOTING: Lee.

IDAHO.—SENATE, FOR: Borah, Brady. HOUSE, FOR: French.
ILLINOIS.—SENATE, FOR: Cullom. HOUSE, FOR: Foss; Foster;
Fowler; Fuller; Graham; McKenzie; McKinley; McKinney; Prince; Rainey;
Sterling; Stone; Wilson. AGAINST: Buchanan; Cannon; Copley; Evans;
Gallagher; Madden; Mann; McDermott; Rodenberg; Sabath; Thistlewood.
NOT VOTING: Stack.

INDIANA.—SENATE, FOR: Kern; Shively. HOUSE, FOR: Adair;
Barnhart; Boehne; Cline; Cox; Crumpacker; Cullop; Dixon; Gray; Mor-
rison; Moss; Rouch. NOT VOTING: Korbly.

IOWA.—SENATE, FOR: Cummins, Kenyon. HOUSE, FOR: Good;
Green; Haugen; Kendall; Kennedy; Pepper; Pickett; Prouty; Scott; Towner;
Woods.

KANSAS.—SENATE, FOR: Bristow; Curtis. HOUSE, FOR: An-
thony; Campbell; Jackson; Murdock; Neely; Rees; Taggart; Young.

KENTUCKY.—SENATE, AGAINST: Bradley; Paynter. HOUSE,
FOR: Fields; Helm; Johnson; Langley; Powers; Thomas. AGAINST:
Cantrill; James; Rouse; Sherley; Stanley.

LOUISIANA.—SENATE, FOR: Thornton. AGAINST: Foster.
HOUSE, FOR: Morgan; Ransdell; Watkins. AGAINST: Broussard;
Dupre; Estopinal; Pujoe.

MAINE.—SENATE, FOR: Gardner; Johnson. HOUSE, FOR: Gould;
Guernsey; Hinds; McGillicuddy.

MARYLAND.—SENATE, FOR: Jackson; Smith. HOUSE, FOR:
Covington; Lewis; Linthicum; Talbott. AGAINST: Konig; Parran.

MASSACHUSETTS.—SENATE, FOR: Lodge. AGAINST: Crane.
HOUSE, FOR: Ames; Gardner; Gillett; Lawrence; Thayer; Weeks; Wilder.
AGAINST: Curley; Greene; Murray; Peters; Roberts. NOT VOTING:
Harris; McCall.

MICHIGAN.—SENATE, FOR: Smith; Townsend. HOUSE, FOR:
Dodds; Doremus; Hamilton; Loud; McLaughlin; Smith (S. W.); Sweet;
Young. AGAINST: Fordney; McMorran. NOT VOTING: Smith (J.
M. C.).

MINNESOTA.—SENATE, FOR: Clapp; Nelson. HOUSE, FOR:
Anderson; Davis; Hammond; Lindbergh; Nye; Steenerson; Volstead.
AGAINST: Stevens. NOT VOTING: Miller.

MISSISSIPPI.—SENATE, FOR: Williams. AGAINST: Percy.
HOUSE, FOR: Candler; Collier; Harrison; Humphreys; Sisson; Stephens;
Witherspoon. NOT VOTING: Dickson.

MISSOURI.—SENATE, NOT VOTING: Reed; Stone. HOUSE,
FOR: Alexander; Borland; Daugherty; Dickinson; Hamlin; Hensley; Lloyd;
Rubey; Rucker; Russell; Shackelford. AGAINST: Bartholdt; Dyer; Gill.
ANSWERED "PRESENT:" Boehr.

MONTANA.—SENATE, FOR: Dixon; Myers. HOUSE, FOR: Pray.

NEBRASKA.—SENATE, FOR: Brown. NOT VOTING: Hitchcock.
HOUSE, FOR: Kinkaid; Maguire; Norris; Sloan; Stephens. NOT VOT-
ING: Lobeck.

NEVADA.—SENATE, FOR: Newlands; Pittman. HOUSE, AGAINST:
Roberts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—SENATE, FOR: Burnham, Gallinger. HOUSE,
NOT VOTING: Currier, Sulloway.

NEW JERSEY.—SENATE, AGAINST: Martine. NOT VOTING:
Briggs. HOUSE, FOR: Tuttle; Wood. AGAINST: Browning; Hamill;
Hart; Kinkaid; McCoy; Townsend. NOT VOTING: Gardner; Scully.

NEW MEXICO.—SENATE, FOR: Fall. AGAINST: Catron.
HOUSE, FOR: Fergusson. NOT VOTING: Curry.

NEW YORK.—SENATE, AGAINST: O'Gorman, Root. HOUSE,
FOR: Akin (Prog. Rep.); Andrus; Ayres; Bradley; Calder; Draper; Har-
rison; Payne; Simmons. AGAINST: DeForrest; Driscoll (D. A.); Dis-
coll (M. E.); Dwight; Fairchild; Fitzgerald; Fornes; Goldfogle; Levy;
Patten; Redfield; Talcott; Underhill. NOT VOTING: Conry; Danforth;
George; Kindred; Lindsay; Littleton; Maher; Merritt; Mott; Riordan;
Smith; Vreeland; Wilson.

NORTH CAROLINA.—SENATE, FOR: Overman; Simmons. HOUSE,
FOR: Doughton; Faison; Godwin; Gudger; Kitchin; Page; Pou; Small;
Stedman; Webb.

NORTH DAKOTA.—SENATE, FOR: Gronna, McCumber. HOUSE, FOR: Helgesen.

OHIO.—SENATE, FOR: Burton. AGAINST: Pomerene. HOUSE, FOR: Ashbrook; Claypool; Denver; Francis; Howland; Post; Sharp; Whitacre; White; Willis. AGAINST: Allen; Bathrick; Bulkley; Goeke; Longworth; Sherwood; Switzer; Taylor. NOT VOTING: Ansberry.

OKLAHOMA.—SENATE, FOR: Gore; Owen. HOUSE, FOR: McGuire. NOT VOTING: Carter; Davenport; Ferris; Morgan.

OREGON.—SENATE, FOR: Chamberlain. NOT VOTING: Bourne. HOUSE, FOR: Hawley; Lafferty.

PENNSYLVANIA.—SENATE, FOR: Oliver. AGAINST: Penrose. HOUSE, FOR: Ainey; Butler; Difenderfer; Farr; Focht; Gregg; Griest; Langham; McCreary; Matthews; Palmer; Patton; Porter; Speer; Vare; Wilson. AGAINST: Barchfeld; Bates; Burke; Crago; Dalzell; Donohoe; Lafean; Lee; Moore; Olmsted; Reyburn; Rothermel. NOT VOTING: Hartman; Moon.

RHODE ISLAND.—SENATE, AGAINST: Wetmore. NOT VOTING: Lippit. HOUSE, FOR: O'Shaunessy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—SENATE, FOR: Smith, Tillman. HOUSE, FOR: Aiken; Byrnes; Ellerbe; Finley; Johnson; Lever.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—SENATE, FOR: Crawford, Gamble. HOUSE, FOR: Burke; Martin.

TENNESSEE.—SENATE, FOR: Lea; Webb. HOUSE, FOR: Austin; Burns; Garrett; Houston; Hull; Moon; Padgett; Sells; Sims. AGAINST: McKellar.

TEXAS.—SENATE, FOR: Culberson; Sheppard. HOUSE, FOR: Beall; Callaway; Dies; Garner; Gregg; Hardy; Henry; Randell; Smith; Stephens; Young. AGAINST: Burgess; Burleson; Moore; Slayden.

UTAH.—SENATE, FOR: Smoot. AGAINST: Sutherland. HOUSE, FOR: Howell.

VERMONT.—SENATE, FOR: Dillingham; Page. HOUSE, FOR: Green; Plumley.

VIRGINIA.—SENATE, FOR: Martin; Swanson. HOUSE, FOR: Carlin; Flood; Glass; Hay; Holland; Jones; Lamb; Saunders; Slemp; Turnbull.

WASHINGTON.—SENATE, FOR: Jones; Poindexter. HOUSE, FOR: Humphrey; La Follette; Warburton.

WEST VIRGINIA.—SENATE, FOR: Chilton. NOT VOTING: Watson. HOUSE, FOR: Davis; Hamilton; Littlepage. NOT VOTING: Brown; Hughes.

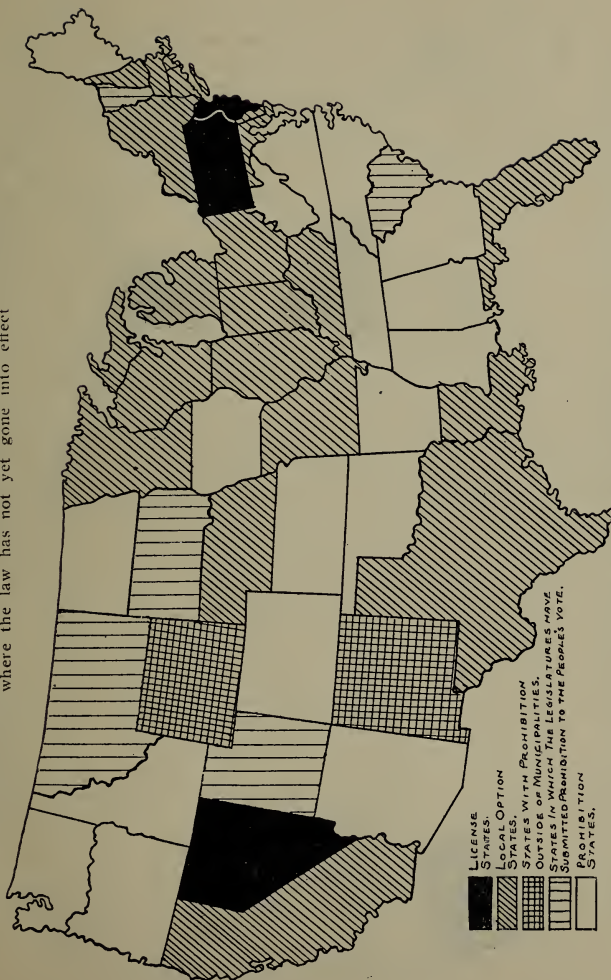
WISCONSIN.—SENATE, AGAINST: Stephenson. NOT VOTING: La Follette. HOUSE, FOR: Kopp; Lenroot; Nelson. AGAINST: Berger (Socialist); Burke; Cary; Cooper; Davidson; Esch; Konop. NOT VOTING: Morse.

NOTE: Senator La Follette later in the afternoon announced that he had been called from the Senate Chamber when the bill came up, but had he been present, he would have voted to pass the bill over the President's veto.

WYOMING.—SENATE, AGAINST: Warren. NOT VOTING: Clark. HOUSE, FOR: Mondell.

STATE LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 1, 1915

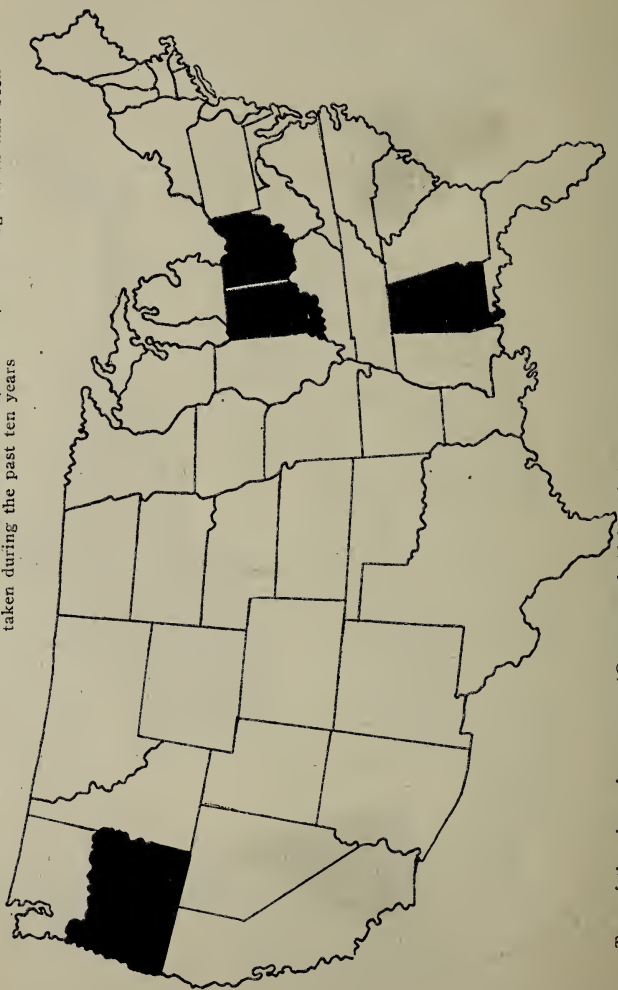
This map shows as "dry" those states which have adopted Prohibition but where the law has not yet gone into effect



Note.—The Utah submission bill' was vetoed by the Governor after the legislature adjourned.

BACKWARD STEP TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

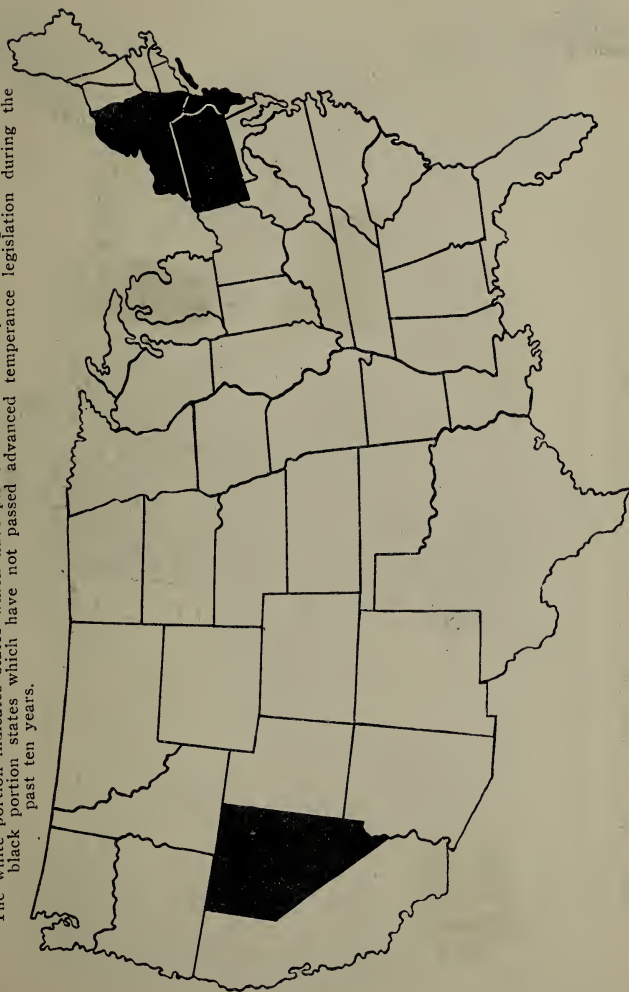
The black states are the only ones in which a backward step in Temperance legislation has been taken during the past ten years



Two of the above four states (Oregon and Alabama) have redeemed themselves from backward steps taken two years ago by recently adopting State Prohibition.

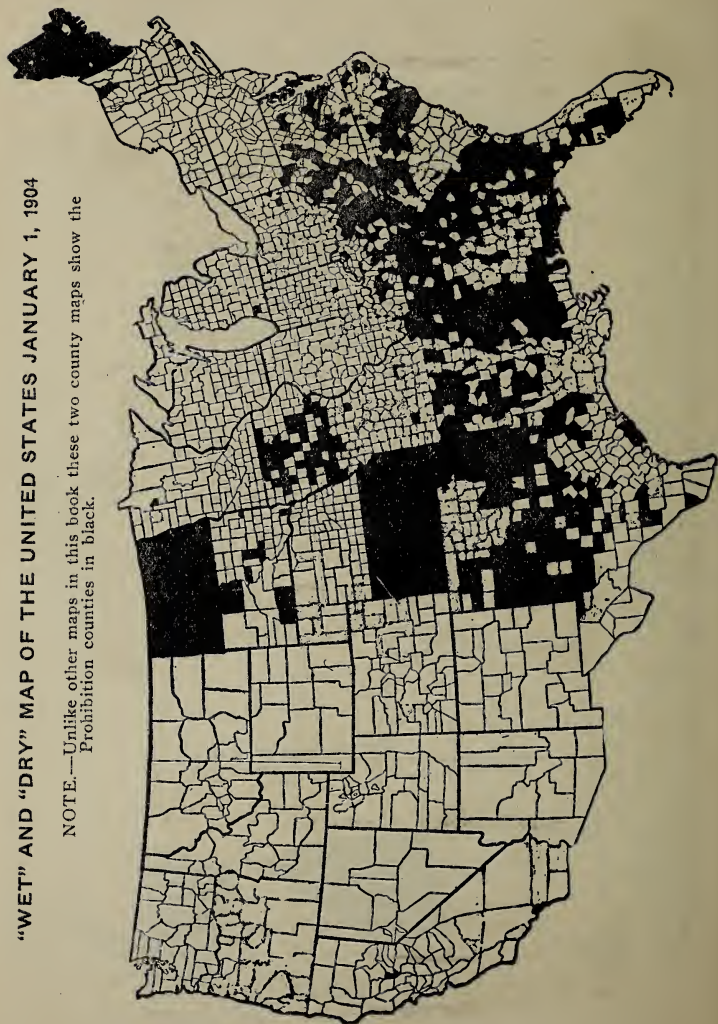
ADVANCED TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

The white portion indicates states which have passed advanced temperance legislation and the black portion states which have not passed advanced temperance legislation during the past ten years.

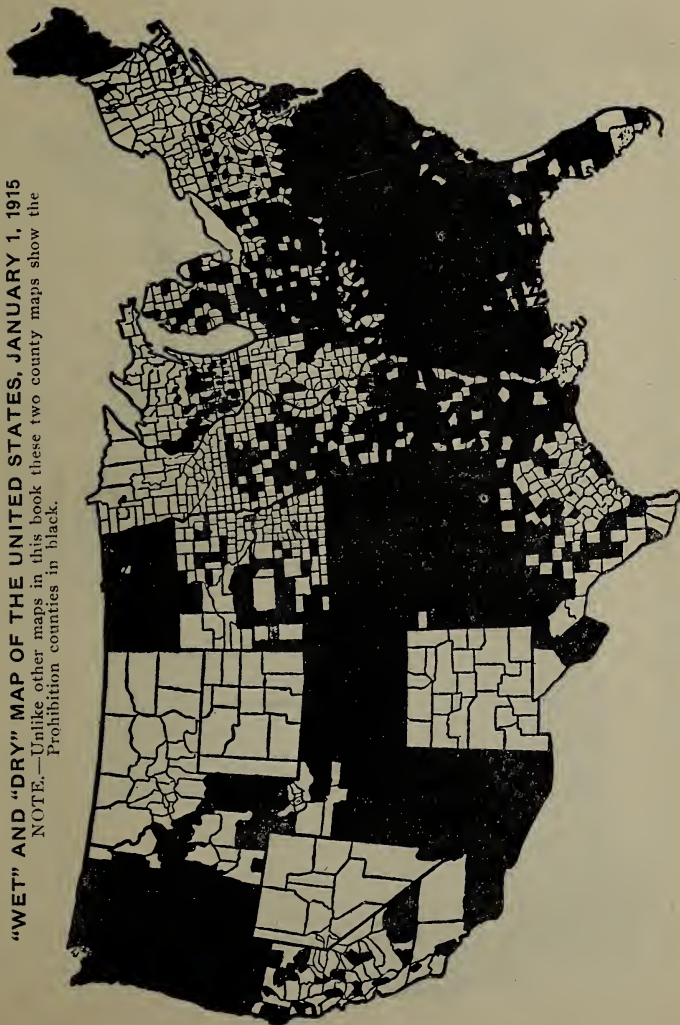


"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1904

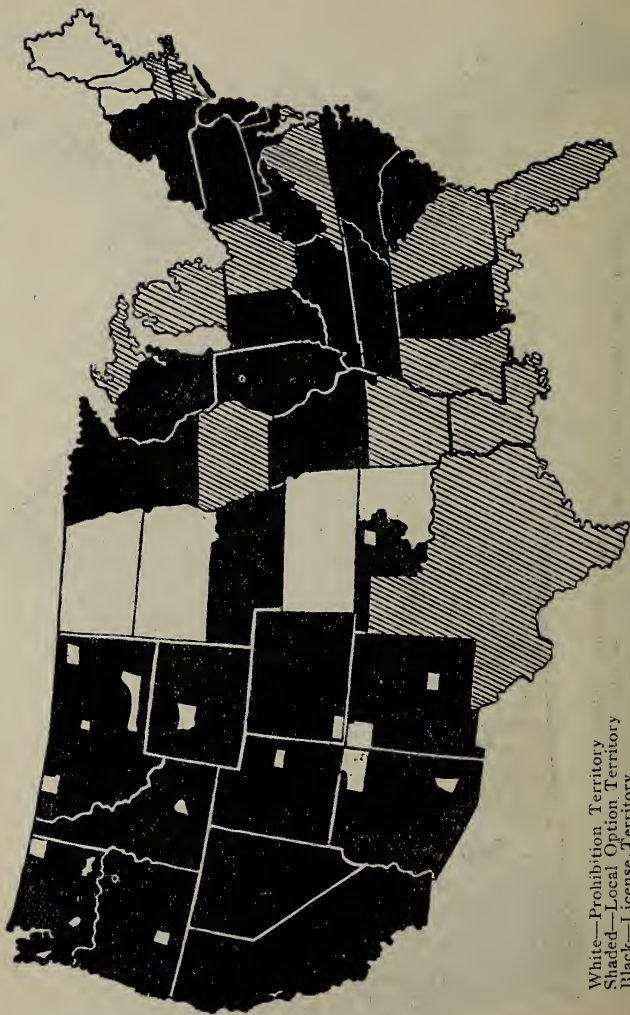
NOTE.—Unlike other maps in this book these two county maps show the Prohibition counties in black.



"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1915
NOTE.—Unlike other maps in this book these two county maps show the
Prohibition counties in black.



"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, JANUARY 1, 1898

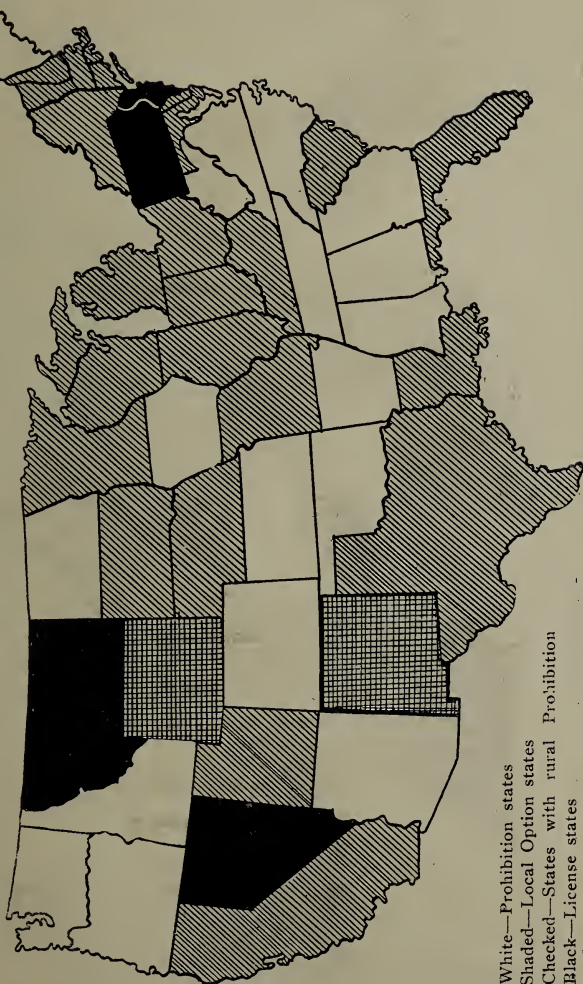


White—Prohibition Territory
Shaded—Local Option Territory
Black—License Territory

White spots in Black states show Indian Reservations "dry" by Federal law

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, APRIL 1, 1915

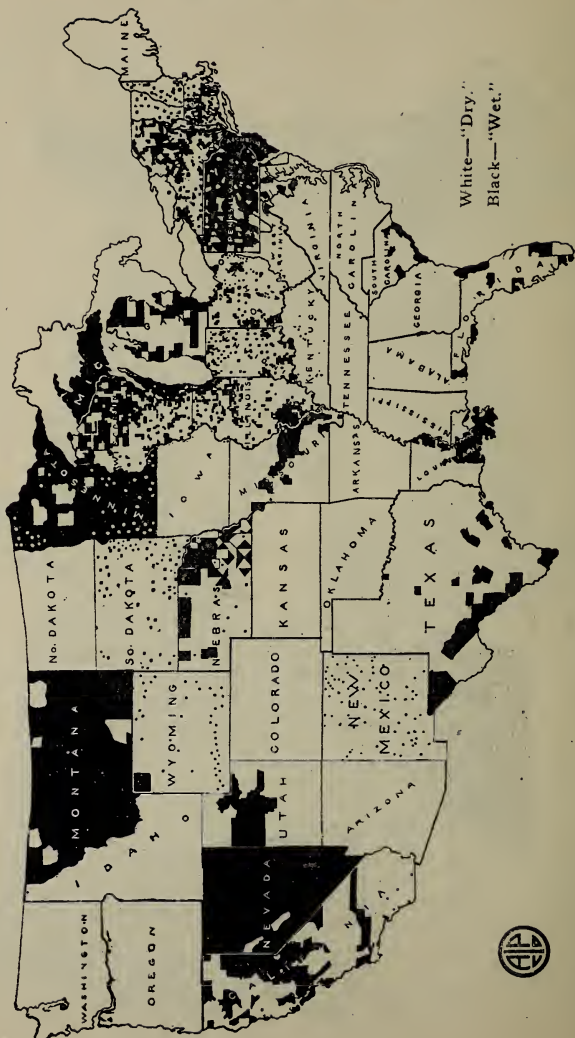
(In addition to the territory now "dry," this map shows as under Prohibition those states where state-wide Prohibition has been adopted but has not yet gone into effect.)



White—Prohibition states
 Shaded—Local Option states
 Checked—States with rural Prohibition
 Black—License states

Note.—Montana, South Dakota, and Vermont have submitted Prohibition to a vote of the people.

"WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORIAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 1, 1915



Note.—This map shows as "dry" those states also which have adopted Prohibition but where the law has not yet gone into effect.

ALABAMA

Area, 51,279 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 50,253 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,138,093.	Population under no-license, 1,924,284.
Urban population, 370,431.	Rural population, 1,767,662.
Density of population per square mile.....	41.7
Foreign-born population	0.9 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	3
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	36,890
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	144,612.2
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	45,426
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	34.7
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	95.4
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	172.7
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	683
(Includes drug stores and other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 683,888.	No. pupils enrolled, 424,611.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	34.4
Church Communicants, 824,209.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Autauga	20,033	Dale	21,608	Macon	26,049
Baldwin	18,178	Dallas	5,3401	Marengo	39,923
Barbour	32,728	DeKalb	28,261	Marion	17,495
Bibb	22,791	Elmore	28,245	Marshall	28,553
Blount	21,456	Escambia	18,889	Monroe	27,155
Bullock	30,196	Etowah	39,109	Morgan	33,781
Butler	29,020	Fayette	16,248	Perry	31,222
Calhoun	39,115	Franklin	19,369	Pickens	25,055
Chambers	36,056	Geneva	26,230	Randolph	24,659
Cherokee	20,226	Green	22,717	St. Clair	20,715
Chilton	23,187	Hale	27,883	Shelby	26,949
Choctaw	18,483	Henry	20,943	Sumter	28,699
Clarke	30,987	Houston	32,414	Talladega	37,921
Clay	21,006	Jackson	32,918	Tallapoosa	31,034
Cleburne	13,385	Lamar	17,487	Tuscaloosa	47,559
Coffee	26,119	Lauderdale	30,936	Walker	37,013
Conecuh	21,433	Lawrence	21,984	Washington	14,454
Coose	16,634	Lee	32,867	Wilcox	33,810
Covington	32,124	Limestone	26,880	Winston	12,855
Crenshaw	23,313	Lowndes	31,894		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Anniston	12,794	Eufaula	4,259	Selma	13,649
Dothan	7,016	Gadsden	10,557	Talladega ...	5,354
Decatur	4,228	New Decatur.	6,118	Tuscaloosa ..	8,407
Florence	6,689	Opelika	4,734		

Population Under No-License, 90 per cent.

Population Under License, 10 per cent.

Alabama has a local option law for counties, but the old statutory Prohibition law of 1907 remains in effect in fifty-nine of the sixty-seven counties.

Since the county option law has been in operation seventeen counties have voted. Nine have voted dry; one has voted for the dispensary, and seven have voted for open saloons. No elections have been held under this law since 1911.

When the Prohibition law went into effect in 1908 there were seventeen counties in the state where saloons existed. It will be impossible to put the saloons back in all these seventeen counties. The no-license provision is being well enforced in the other counties of the state.

By premature action on the part of some of the friends of the temperance cause, a good and sufficient test of state-wide Prohibition by statutory provision was prevented. The statutory provision went into effect in 1908, and on account of pressure brought to bear by over-enthusiastic enemies of the liquor traffic, a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was submitted in 1909, with the issue clouded in several different ways. The loss of the amendment both encouraged the liquor forces and discouraged the temperance forces. But the tide has turned, and the newly elected legislature, which meets in January, has a large majority of members in both branches who favor state-wide Prohibition.

Later.—The legislature in January, 1915, by an overwhelming vote in both houses, passed a state-wide Prohibition law. The law was vetoed by the governor but was promptly passed by both houses over the governor's veto. Its provisions become operative July 1, 1915.

ARIZONA

Area, 113,810 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 113,810 Sq. Miles.
Population, 204,354.	Population under no-license, 204,354.
Urban population, 63,260.	Rural population, 141,094.
Density of population per square mile.....	1.8
Foreign-born population	23.9 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	11,451.0
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	21,235

Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	131.6
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	164.9
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	315.6
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	863
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 49,045.	No. pupils enrolled, 31,312.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	30.8
Church Communicants, 45,057.	

Prior to January 1, 1915, Arizona was under local option, the law having been enacted by the territorial legislature of 1909. Through the operation of this law two entire counties had voted out the saloons and three municipalities, ranging in population from one thousand to five thousand, were dry, while several smaller places were under no-license. All the Indian reservations in the state have been dry under Federal provisions.

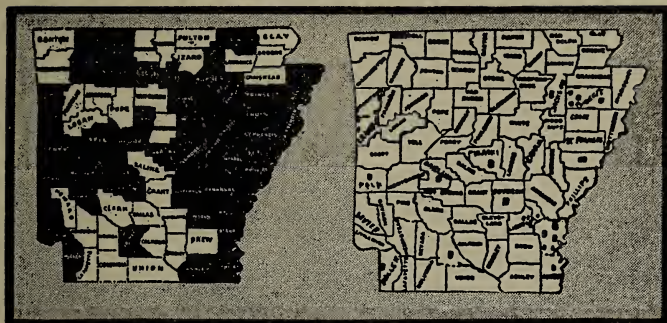
On November 3, 1914, a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution, submitted to a vote of the people under the initiative, was adopted. Prohibition throughout the state became effective January 1, 1915.

Early in 1915 the prohibitory law was taken up to the Supreme Court in a test case. The court held the amendment valid.

ARKANSAS

Area, 52,525 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 52,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,574,449.	Population under no-license, 1,250,000.
Urban population, 202,681.	Rural population, 1,371,768.
Density of population per square mile.....	30
Foreign-born population	1.1 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	7
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	7,571
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	76,590.3
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	112,695.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	10,950
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	33.9
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	69.4
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	84.5
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	774
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 532,164.	No. pupils enrolled, 395,978.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	39.8
Church Communicants, 426,179.	

ARKANSAS, 1900, 1910 AND 1915.



January 1, 1900.

January 1, 1910.



January 1, 1915.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Argenta 11,138	Helena 8,772	Paragould ... 5,248
El Dorado.... 4,202	Jonesboro ... 7,123	Pine Bluff....15,102
Fayetteville . 4,471	Marianna ... 4,810	Texarkana .. 5,655

The law passed by the legislature of Arkansas in 1913, known as the Going law, makes it unlawful for any court, town or city council to issue a license to sell intoxicating liquors except in cases where such a license is asked for by a petition signed by a majority of the white adult population within the limits of the incorporated town or city where the license is to be used. The law further provides that in order to secure a license in this manner the county must have voted for license at the last general election in which the liquor question was an issue. The law further provides that a petition calling for the issuing of a license signed by a majority of the adult population must be published in at least two issues of some newspaper published in the town where the petition is circulated at least ten days before the petition is acted upon.

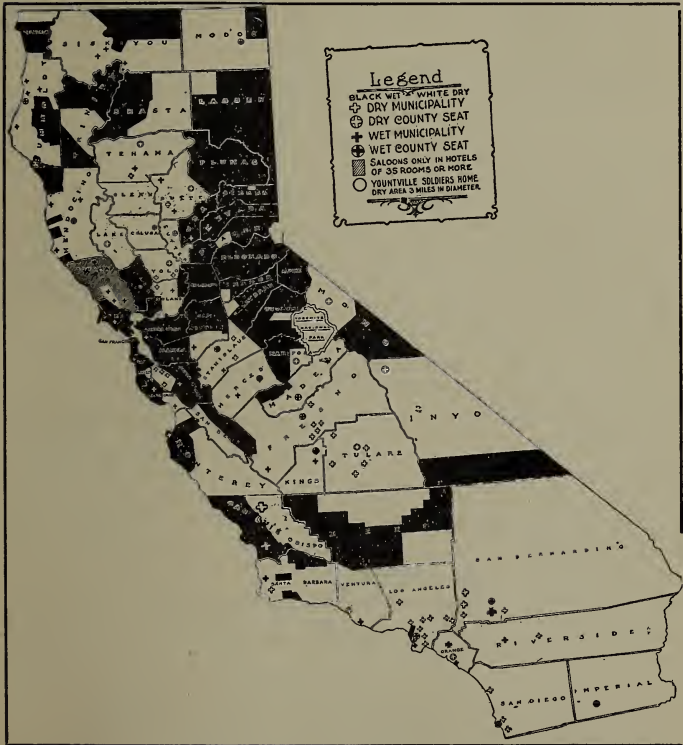
Later.—On February 6, 1915, the legislature passed a state-wide prohibitory law which goes into effect January 1, 1916. This measure first passed the house by a vote of seventy-five to twenty-four. It was slightly amended in the senate and adopted by a vote of thirty-three to two, and repassed in the house in the amended form by a unanimous vote. This law makes a violation of its provisions a felony, punishable with a penalty of one year in the penitentiary, and prohibits any court from suspending the sentence.

CALIFORNIA

Area, 155,652 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 68,101 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,377,549.	Population under no-license, 600,000.
Urban population, 1,469,739.	Rural population, 907,810.
Density of population per square mile.....	15.3
Foreign-born population	24.7 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	185
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	39,194
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	6,419,738
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	11,683,954.7
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	3,560,340.4
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	1,390,890
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	195.4
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	277.7
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	183.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	15,117
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	

Children of school age, 540,081. No. pupils enrolled, 368,391.
 Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....36.6
 Church Communicants, 611,464.

WET AND DRY MAP OF CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 1, 1915.



Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Alhambra 5,021	Palo Alto 4,486	S'nta Barb'ra.12,000
Berkeley .. .40,434	Pasadena ...33,291	Riverside ...15,212
Hanford 4,829	Pomona 10,207	Santa Ana .. 8,429
Long Beach..22,000	Redlands 12,300	Visalia 4,550
		Whittier 4,550

Population Under No-License, 25 per cent.

Population Under License, 75 per cent.

In the forty-eight counties of Northern and Central California there are 110 supervisorial districts which are dry and 117 which are wet. There are forty-three dry incorporated cities and towns in this same territory as against 103 wet incorporated cities and towns. Something like 400 places incorporated and unincorporated have adopted no-license by a vote of the people.

In 1911 there were only about 200 dry places in the state. This number has now been increased to about 690 dry places. The legislature of 1913 passed a state law requiring the saloons to close from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock a. m., thus putting an end to the all-night saloons in San Francisco.

Of the cities and towns in Southern California 183 are dry while only twenty-eight are wet.

On November 3, 1914, the people of California voted on a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution which had been submitted under the initiative, with the result that the amendment was defeated by a large majority.

COLORADO

Area, 103,658 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 95,710 Sq. Miles.
Population, 799,024.	Population under no-license, 435,602.
Urban population, 404,840.	Rural population, 394,184.
Density of population per square mile.....	7.7
Foreign-born population	16.2 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	73,967.8
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	374,853
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	63.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	150.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	154.2
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	1,615
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 192,765.	No. pupils enrolled, 168,798.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	40.7
Church Communicants, 205,666.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Delta	13,688	Montrose	10,291	Washington .	6,002
Larimer	25,270	Morgan	9,577	Yuma	8,499
Logan	9,549	Phillips	3,179		
Mesa	22,197	Sedgwick ...	3,061		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Boulder	9,539	Gnd. Junction	7,754	Longmont ...	*4,256
Canon City..	5,162	Greeley	8,179	Colorado City	4,333
Fort Collins .	8,210	La Junta	*4,154		*1910 Census.

Population Under No-License, 54 per cent.

Population Under License, 46 per cent.

Colorado has voted to join the list of Prohibition States. The Prohibition amendment to the state constitution submitted to a vote of the people on November 3, 1914, was adopted by a majority of approximately 12,000. Prohibition becomes operative in the state on January 1, 1916. The text of the amendment is as follows:

From and after the first (1st) day of January, 1916, no persons, association or corporation shall, within this state, manufacture for sale or gift any intoxicating liquors; and no person, association or corporation shall import into this state any intoxicating liquors for sale or gift; and no person, association or corporation shall, within this state, sell or keep for sale any intoxicating liquors or offer any intoxicating liquors for sale, barter or trade. Provided, however, that the handling of intoxicating liquors for medicinal or sacramental purposes may be provided for by statute.

One of the remarkable features of the vote was that many of the mountain counties where the great coal camps are located, which voted overwhelmingly against a like amendment in 1912, gave the dry amendment small majorities. Among these counties are Teller, with Cripple Creek and Victor as the principal towns; Mineral county; La Plata county, of which Durango is the county seat; Ouray county; Chaffee county, which contains two saloon towns, Buena Vista and Salida; Alamosa county and Garfield county. These sections of the state have been considered as strongholds of the liquor traffic, but through the persistent efforts of the temperance forces all of them were swung into the dry column.

Colorado now faces a legislative battle to secure adequate enforcement legislation. Such legislation, without question, will undoubtedly be secured, since a governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and a majority of both branches of the state legislature who were elected are pledged to support such a program.

The local option law of Colorado will continue in operation until the Prohibition amendment goes into effect January 1, 1916. Under the operation of the local option provision, the following towns of the state are dry: Arvada, Akron, Atwood, Arriba,

Ault, Brush, Boulder, Bovina, Berthoud, Buckingham, Bellevue, Basalt, Burlington, Cortez, Canon City, Colorado Springs, Carr, Corono, Cedaredge, Colbran, Clifton, Colorado City, Delta, Dover, Dixon, Englewood, Edgewater, Eldora, Elizabeth, Eaton, Eckley, Eckert, Eads, Fruita, Flager, Ft. Collins, Ft. Lupton, Gypsum, Greeley, Gault, Grand Junction, Gunnison, Hotchkiss, Holyoke, Haxtum, Hayden, Highland Lake, Hyde, Hereford, Iliff, Johnstown, Julesburg, Jamestown, Kersey, Keene, Keota, Loveland, La Junta, Lyons, Longmont, Lincoln Park, Lamar, La Porte, Merino, Mead, Montrose, Marble, Maybell, Montevista, Manzanola, Mesa, Monument, New Windsor, North Longmont, Olathe, Otis, Ordway, Palisade, Prospect Heights, Platteville, Palmer, Paonita, Plateau City, Rocky Ford, Roggin, Raymer, Red Lyons, Sugar City, Sterling, South Canon, Snyder, Stoneham, Sedgwick, Schramm, Trull, Timnath, Uncompahgre, Wray, Wellington, Whitewater, Xenia, Yuma.

CONNECTICUT

Area, 4,820 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 3,600 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,114,756.	Population under no-license, 216,000.
Urban population, 999,839.	Rural population, 114,917.
Density of population per square mile.....	231.3
Foreign-born population	29.6 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	13
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	34,204
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	160,406.0
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	1,059,751.5
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	786,272
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	201.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	320.6
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	136.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	3,533
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 255,279.	No. pupils enrolled, 190,353.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	24.9
Church Communicants, 502,560.	

There are no counties entirely under no-license.

Names and Population of All No-License Towns of 5,000 or More.

Groton 6,495 Plainfield ... 6,719 Bristol 13,502

Population Under No-License, 19 per cent.

Population Under License, 81 per cent.

The Connecticut law provides for local option by towns.

There are 168 such subdivisions in the state, eighty-seven of which are at the present time under no-license, and eighty-one are under license. A vote on the liquor question in any town may be taken once a year upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters.

Saloon licenses are limited to one for every 500 of the population, and saloonkeepers are prohibited from delivering liquors in any town except the one in which their licenses are held.

The general assembly has added a number of wholesome anti-liquor provisions to the present laws. Among these provisions was one prohibiting the sale of liquor by druggists, except on prescription, during the hours or days when saloons are closed, while another prohibits the employment of women in places where liquors are sold. Strong safeguards have also been

WET AND DRY MAP OF CONNECTICUT, JANUARY 1, 1915.



put around the sale to minors, drunkards and those who are under the care of probation officers.

The state police, especially charged with the enforcement of the liquor laws, are a great help to better conditions.

Approximately 2,200 saloons are now in operation in Connecticut.

The forty-ninth year of the work of the Connecticut Temperance Union was one of steady, quiet work unbroken by any great contests or excitement.

The legislature was in session, but there was time for the definite educational work which becomes more and more neces-

sary as the foreign population increases—much attention was given to work in day schools, Sunday schools and among young people.

Pledge signing was pushed and a close union was secured with the State Sunday School Association for a more definite use of the temperance lessons. A no-license campaign was pushed in about fifty towns, and a constant effort was made for the election of better officials both for the making and the enforcement of law.

In 1892 the number of no-license towns in Connecticut was eighty-eight; license towns eighty.

In 1902 no-license towns, ninety-three; license towns, seventy-five.

In 1913 the record was, no license towns, eighty-seven; license towns, eighty-one.

One city of the nineteen in the state is no-license, the others are under the license policy.

Of the towns, eighty-seven are no-license and sixty-three license.

The foreign population is increasing very rapidly and the new voters are very largely from that class and are almost unanimously for license until they can be reached and won for the other side.

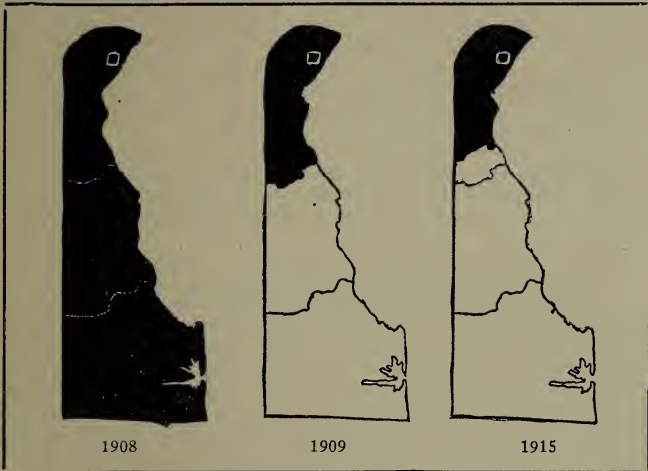
The bill for a State Farm for Drunkards was passed by both houses but vetoed by the governor—too late for passage over his veto, as would no doubt have been done had not constitutional adjournment intervened.

At the fall elections, 1914, the population living in no-license territory was increased by about 13,000.

DELAWARE

Area, 1,965 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 1,650 Sq. Miles.
Population, 202,322.	Population under no-license, 80,000.
Urban population, 97,085.	Rural population, 105,237.
Density of population per square mile.....	103
Foreign-born population	8.6 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	337,131.5
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbbls.).....	137,820
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	180.9
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	218.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	143.3

DELAWARE, 1908, 1909, 1915.



No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....343
 (Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
 Children of school age, 53,615. No. pupils enrolled, 35,950.
 Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....30.1
 Church Communicants, 71,251.

There has been practically no change in the wet and dry area of the state of Delaware since 1910. Thirty municipalities and twenty-three hundreds of the state are under Prohibition. Two of the three counties outside the city of Wilmington are entirely dry, while the third county and the city of Wilmington have only about 200 saloons in operation, and a large majority of these are located in the city of Wilmington.

In 1911 the legislature passed a law known as the Druggists' Prescription law, having for its purpose the regulation of liquor selling in drug stores. The effect of this measure has been to largely decrease the sale of liquor by druggists, as it requires a prescription from a reputable physician before any druggist can dispense liquor and the physician is required to keep a duplicate of all prescriptions for liquor, said prescriptions to become a public document after being filled by the druggist.

The legislature of 1913 enacted a measure known as the Hazel law, having for its purpose the prevention of liquor shipments

into the dry territory of Delaware. This law forbids the shipment of liquors into dry territory by dealers either in the state of Delaware or outside of Delaware. A test case carried to the Supreme Court of Delaware resulted in the declaration by that court that the Hazel law in so far as it applied to liquor shipments from outside the state was unconstitutional, thereby creating an anomalous situation in that dealers in the state cannot ship into dry territory while dealers without the state are shipping into dry territory.

The only issue now before the people of Delaware is state-wide Prohibition. In order to secure an amendment to the constitution of Delaware forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquor, it is necessary to get a two-thirds vote of two successive legislatures.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area, 60 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 13 Sq. Miles.
Population, 331,069.	Population under no-license, 59,079.
Urban population, 331,069.	Rural Population, None.
Density of population per square mile.....	5,517.8
Foreign-born population	7.5 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	287,552
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	761,400.9
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	836,048.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	230,944
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	83.4
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	872.9
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	237.7
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	805
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 71,842.	No. pupils enrolled, 55,774.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	35.0
Church Communicants, 136,759.	

Population Under No-License, 35 per cent.

Population Under License, 65 per cent.

The Jones-Works excise law, enacted March 4, 1913, went into full effect November 1, 1914. It limits the number of bar-room licenses to not more than 300. Two hundred and ninety-seven have been issued. There are ninety-three wholesale licenses, making a total of 390. In 1886 there were 1,384 licenses, probably the largest number ever issued in the District for any one year. In 1893, when the Anti-Saloon League began work in the District, there were 1,100 licensed liquor places, since which

time there has been a steady and somewhat regular decrease year by year.

In 1893, there was one license for every 218 of the population. At the present time there is one barroom license for every 1,188 of the population, and including wholesale licenses, one for every 903 of population.

Beginning with November 1, 1914, the license fee in case of barrooms is \$1,500, and in case of wholesale places \$800.

The new law as introduced in Congress was prepared by the League and fathered by it for five years before it was finally enacted. It contains many up-to-date restrictive features, and is regarded as a long step towards absolute Prohibition.

Saloons are prohibited in residence districts or on residence streets.

Licenses (except in cases of hotels and clubs) may not be granted within 400 feet of a schoolhouse, college or university, or of a house of religious worship. The selling, dispensing or giving away of intoxicating liquors is prohibited everywhere on Sunday and on Inauguration Day. A hotel with less than fifty bedrooms for guests is denied a license. The possession of a United States Internal Revenue special tax receipt is made prima facie evidence of the sale of liquor. Intoxication on the streets or other public place is made an offense, as is the drinking of liquors in public places.

The west one-third (nearly) of the District is made Prohibition territory, and no license may be granted within one thousand feet of the Navy Yard and the Marine Barracks properties, or within one thousand feet of the War College and Engineer Barracks properties, nor within one mile of the Soldier's Home property, nor within one half mile of the Home for the Aged and Infirm and the Government Hospital for the insane.

Three-fourths of the territory of the District is now dry, and in all probability Congress will be asked to pass during the next session, a law that will absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the National Capitol City.

FLORIDA

Area, 54,861 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 52,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 752,619.	Population under no-license, 658,271.
Urban population, 219,080.	Rural population, 533,539.
Density of population per square mile.....	13.7
Foreign-born population	5.4 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	3
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	25,953
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	107,881.5
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	944,898.6
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	25,455

Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....27.5
 Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....112.8
 Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....245.1
 No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....906
 (Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
 Children of school age, 189,477. No. pupils enrolled, 148,089.
 Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....30.8
 Church Communicants, 221,318.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Alachua	34,305	Holmes	11,557	Putnam	13,096
Baker	4,805	Jackson	29,821	Pinellas*	
Bay		Jefferson	17,210	Santa Rosa...	14,897
Bradford	14,090	Lake	9,509	Seminole	
Brevard	4,717	Lee	6,294	St. Lucie	4,075
Calhoun	7,465	Leon	19,427	Sumter	6,696
Citrus	6,731	Levy	10,361	Suwannee	18,603
Clay	6,116	Liberty	4,700	Taylor	7,103
Columbia	17,689	Madison	16,919	Volusia	16,510
Dade	11,933	Manatee	9,550	Wakulla	4,802
DeSota	14,200	Orange	19,107	Walton	16,460
Gadsen	22,198	Osceola	5,507	Washington ..	16,403
Hamilton	11,825	Pasco	7,502		
Hernando ...	4,997	Polk	24,148		

*New county, census not given.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Gainesville ...	6,183	Lake City.....	5,032	Tallahassee ...	5,018
Lakland	3,719	Miami	5,471		
Live Oak	3,450	Orlando	3,894		

Population Under No-License, 86 per cent.

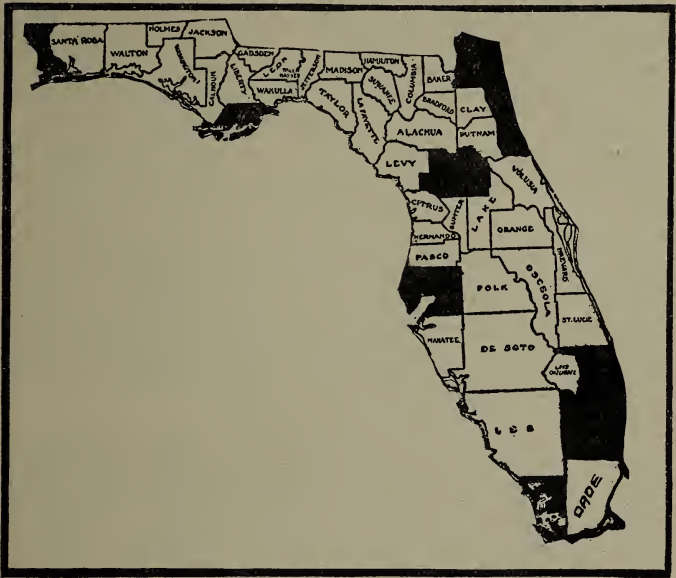
Population Under License, 14 per cent.

There are only 321 saloons left in the state. These are located in fifteen villages and cities, there being no saloons in rural districts.

The temperance forces are looking forward to state-wide Prohibition. The defeat of the prohibitory amendment in November, 1910, by a majority of 4,674, has not in any sense discouraged the temperance forces. The majority of the white vote cast in that election was favorable to Prohibition. The four counties containing the largest negro vote gave a majority of almost 5,000 against the amendment. The cities of Jacksonville, Tampa and Pensacola are the liquor strongholds.

The last legislature passed a very drastic anti-shipping and blind tiger law, which has, according to the best estimates we can get, caused a decrease of 35 per cent or more in illicit shipments and sales of liquor within the dry territory (forty counties) in the state. The other ten counties (wet) in the state, contain the 321 saloons which are situated in fifteen towns and cities.

WET AND DRY MAP OF FLORIDA, JANUARY 1, 1915.



In the spring primary, a dry Democratic legislature was nominated and was elected in the November election and will no doubt, during the April, 1915, session of the legislature, pass an enabling act or a submission measure for a state-wide election to be held in the fall of 1916, at which the leaders of Prohibition within the state of Florida believe state-wide will win by 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

GEORGIA

Area, 58,725 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 58,725 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,609,121.	Population under no-license, 2,609,121.
Urban population, 538,650.	Rural population, 2,070,471.
Density of population per square mile.....	44.4
Foreign-born population	0.6 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None

Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....None
 Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....None
 Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....46,626.8
 Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....142,430
 Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....31.2
 Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....120.0
 Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....231.3
 No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....1,197
 (Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of school age, 795,363. No. pupils enrolled, 571,230
 Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....27.9
 Church Communicants, 1,029,037.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Albany	8,190	Dalton	5,324	Marietta ...	5,949
Americus ...	8,063	Dublin	5,795	Newnan	5,548
Athens	14,913	Elberton	6,483	Rome	12,099
Atlanta	154,839	Fitzgerald ..	5,795	Savannah ..	65,064
Augusta	41,040	Gainesville .	5,925	Thomasville.	6,737
Brunswick ..	10,182	Griffin	7,478	Valdosta ...	7,656
Columbus ..	20,554	La Grange...	5,587	Waycross ..	14,485
Cordele	5,883	Macon	40,665		

Since state-wide Prohibition went into effect in Georgia on January 1, 1908, the law has been well enforced in most sections of the state. In the larger cities, however, there has been more or less violation. In most of these cities the law is well enforced so far as the sale of spirits is concerned, but many of the so-called "near-beer" establishments continually violate the law by the sale of real beer.

The liquor forces have made some effort to secure the repeal of the prohibitory law by an amendment which would make the sale of fermented liquors lawful, while continuing the Prohibition against the sale of spirituous liquors. Thus far, however, all efforts along this line have met with defeat and Prohibition still stands.

Georgia suffers from the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors, which condition can be remedied only by an act to make the Webb-Kenyon law effective.

A bill was introduced in the last legislature in harmony with the Federal anti-liquor shipment law, prohibiting shipments of liquor for illegal purposes within the state. The measure was passed by the senate by a vote of more than five to one, but failed to pass the house.

The legislature which has been elected for the session of 1915 is favorable to Prohibition, which not only insures the retention of the Prohibition law, but makes the passage of other needed enforcement temperance legislation possible.

IDAHO

Area, 83,354 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 52,554 Sq. Miles.
Population, 325,594.	Population under no-license, 217,159.
Urban population, 69,898.	Rural population, 255,696.
Density of population per square mile.....	3.9
Foreign-born population	13.1 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	20,545
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	29.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	119.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	88.8
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	588
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 91,120.	No. pupils enrolled, 76,168.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	47.2
Church Communicants, 74,578.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Adams	New	Clearwater ...	New	Lewis	New
Bannock	19,242	Franklin	New	Madison	New
Bear Lake...	7,729	Fremont	24,606	Minidoka	New
Bingham	23,306	Gooding	New	Oneida	15,170
Bonneville ...	New	Jefferson ...	New	Power	New
Canyon	25,323	Kootenai	22,747	Twin Falls...	13,543
Cassia	7,197	Latah	18,818	Washington ..	11,101

Names and Population of All Wet Counties.

Ada	29,088	Custer	3,001	Lincoln	12,676
Blaine	8,387	Elmore	4,785	Owyhee	4,044
Boise	5,250	Idaho	12,384	Shoshone	13,963
Bonner	13,588	Lemhi	4,786	Nez Perce ...	24,860

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Coeur d'Alene	7,291	Pocatello	9,110
Idaho Falls	4,827	Twin Falls	5,258

Names and Population of All License Cities of 5,000 or More.

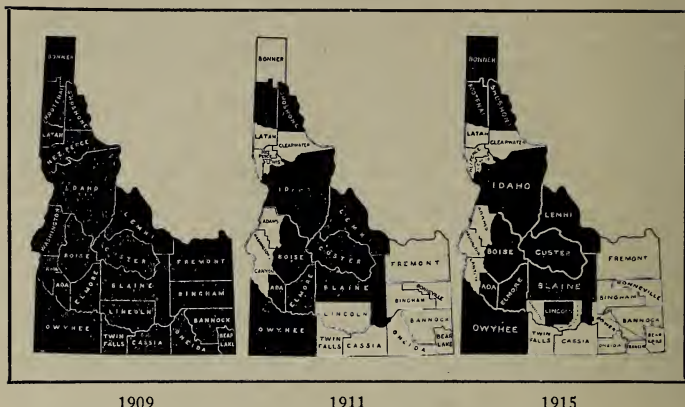
Boise	17,358	Lewiston	6,032
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Population Under No-License, 81.5 per cent.

Population Under License, 18.5 per cent.

The state of Idaho has a county local option law passed in 1909. Under this law thirty-two county local option elections have been held. Twenty-one of these voted dry while only nine went wet. Twenty-one out of the thirty-three counties in the state are

WET AND DRY MAP OF IDAHO, 1909, 1911, 1915.



dry. There are now only 190 saloons in the state. Three of the largest breweries in the state, and several smaller ones, have closed down since 1909 on account of insufficient patronage.

Idaho has the following anti-liquor legislation:

A county local option law.

A strong search and seizure law.

A strong drug store law which has put practically every bootlegging drug store out of business.

Compelling the making of an affidavit before alcohol can be secured.

Placing a drug store under a \$500 bond before liquor can be sold for any purpose.

Compelling the keeping of a complete record of every sale of liquor. Compelling all express and railroad companies or public or private carriers to keep a complete record of all liquors received at their station in Prohibition territory.

Providing a penalty for fictitious shipments.

Compelling all shipments of liquor to be conspicuously labelled "Intoxicating Liquors."

Redefining "Prohibition District."

Prohibiting the selling of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards.

The dry forces of the state are waging a strenuous fight for state-wide Prohibition in 1915. The outlook is very favorable, as all three of the political parties pledged themselves to the submission of a constitutional amendment.

Later.—The legislature in January, 1915, passed a resolution submitting a constitutional prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people. This will be voted upon in November, 1915. A bill was presented to the legislature providing for statutory Prohibition, to go into effect January 1, 1916.

ILLINOIS

Area, 56,043 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 43,714 Sq. Miles.
Population, 5,638,591.	Population under no-license, 2,400,000.
Urban population, 3,476,929.	Rural population, 2,161,662.
Density of population per square mile.....	100.6
Foreign-born population	21.4 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	8
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	8,597,467
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	41,628,073.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	12,452,801.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	6,987,568
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	96.7
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	227.7
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	91.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	7,906
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 1,409,648.	No. pupils enrolled, 1,002,687.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	28.3
Church Communicants, 2,077,197.	

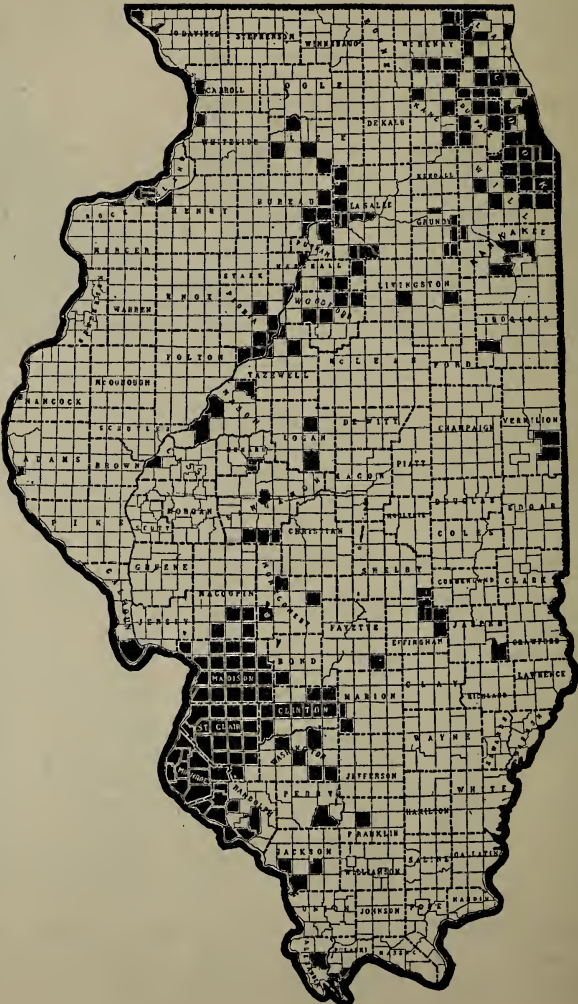
Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Boone 15,481	Greene 22,363	Ogle 27,864
Brown 10,397	Hamilton 18,227	Piatt 16,376
Champaign ..51,829	Hardin 7,015	Pike 28,622
Christian 34,594	Henderson ... 9,724	Pope 11,215
Clark 23,517	Jefferson 9,724	Richland 15,970
Clay 18,661	Jersey 13,954	Saline 30,204
Coles 34,517	Johnson 14,331	Schuyler 14,852
Crawford 26,281	Kendall 10,777	Scott 10,067
Cumberland ..14,281	Knox 46,159	Stark 10,098
Dekalb 33,457	Lawrence ...22,661	Stephenson ..36,821
Dewitt 18,906	McDonough ..26,887	Union 21,856
Douglas 19,591	McLean 68,008	Wabash 14,913
Edgar 27,336	Macon 54,186	Warren 23,313
Edwards 10,049	Massac 14,200	Wayne 25,697
Ford 17,096	Mercer 19,723	White 23,052
Fulton 49,549	Morgan 34,420	Williamson ..45,098
Gallatin 14,628	Moultrie 14,630	Winnebago ..63,153

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Belvidere 7,253	Freeport 17,567	Mount Vernon 8,007
Bloomington .25,768	Galesburg ...22,089	Oak Park 19,444
Canton 10,453	Jacksonville .15,326	Paris 7,664

WET AND DRY MAP OF ILLINOIS, JANUARY 1, 1915.



Champaign ..12,421	Macomb 5,774	Rockford 45,401
Charleston ... 5,884	Marion 7,093	Taylorville .. 5,446
Clinton 5,165	Mattoon 11,456	Urbana 8,245
Decatur 31,140	Metropolis ... 4,665	Zion City.... 4,789
Dekalb 8,102	Monmouth ... 9,128	
Evanston 24,978	Mount Carmel 6,934	
Population Under No-License, 42 per cent.		

Population Under License, 58 per cent.

Illinois is under local option. The law which was enacted in 1907, provides for a vote on the liquor question in townships, villages and cities.

In the legislature of 1911 three new laws against the liquor traffic were passed. The most important of these was the one prohibiting drinking and drunkenness on railroad trains and interurban cars. Another establishes a dry zone around the Soldiers' and Sailor's home at Quincy. The third prohibits intoxicating liquor in any form or quantity to be sold, used or given away in any state park in the state of Illinois.

In the legislature of 1913, the liquor people tried for more vicious legislation than ever before. Every liquor measure was defeated. They got nothing. A most vicious undertaking was the effort made to pass Senate Bill No. 501, which would have given a monopoly to the owners of licenses, most of whom are brewers and distillers, as well as the right to transfer, creating a perpetual license. This bill, in all probability, will be up before the next legislature. It is worth more than fifty millions of dollars to the liquor interests of the state.

A four mile dry zone bill was passed, making it impossible for saloons to be located within four miles of the State University at Champaign and Urbana where five thousand students attend school.

The woman's suffrage bill, which could not have been passed without the almost unanimous support of the men who were elected by the help of the Anti-Saloon League, has proven to be the most valuable piece of temperance legislation the state has enacted. Illinois has not unlimited woman's suffrage. Women cannot vote for candidates for offices mentioned in the state constitution. That means that they cannot assist in the election of the legislature. They can, however, vote on questions of public policy, including the local option question. The first elections under this new law were held in the fall of 1913, when twenty-two of the twenty-eight places voting rolled into the dry column. Only fifteen counties of the state are under precinct organization. The remaining of the 102 counties have adopted the township organization system. They vote on the local option question in the spring. Last spring in these elections twenty-three counties rolled into the dry column, making fifty-one counties within the

bounds of the state having outlawed the saloon. One thousand, one hundred and fifty saloons were closed. The Illinois suffrage law demands that there be separate ballot boxes for the women, inasmuch as they have only limited suffrage. This makes it possible to know just how the women vote on the wet and dry question. On account of the majorities found in the women's ballot boxes, 900 of the 1,150 saloons were closed. The suffrage law, however, has been of more value to the dry cause in Illinois than county option could have been, inasmuch as it has aided materially in enforcing the law. Among the larger cities that voted dry in the spring of 1914 were Freeport, Elgin, Bloomington, Galesburg and Decatur. Because of the assistance in election of officers in sympathy with the dry regime, the new law has been the greatest temperance law the state has yet enacted.

The legislature of 1915 will be important, inasmuch as the liquor interests are desirous of repealing the suffrage law together with the other temperance legislation that makes it possible to vote on the liquor question. From the fall elections, now over, the indications are that there are enough men elected to the legislature who will vote to defeat all efforts to repeal present legislation and by a good organization of the house to enact important advance legislation.

The election of Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman to the United States Senate, in face of the fact that the United Societies openly denounced him and asked the liquor interests of the state to see to it that Mr. Sherman was defeated, is a decided victory for the temperance cause of the state. It is particularly encouraging, in view of the fact that the candidacy of Raymond Robins divided the dry vote.

INDIANA

Area, 36,045 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 26,906 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,700,876.	Population under no-license, 1,755,569.
Urban population, 1,143,835.	Rural population, 1,557,041.
Density of population per square mile.....	74.9
Foreign-born population	5.9 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	18
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	5,208,407
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	24,938,524.0
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	1,518,042.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	1,769,038
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	115.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	167.7
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	106.5

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....6,954
 (Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
 Children of school age, 686,826. No. pupils enrolled, 531,459.
 Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....32.8
 Church Communicants, 938,405.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Benton... ..12,688	Kosciusko ...27,936	Rush 19,349
Boone 24,673	LaGrange ...15,148	Scott 8,323
Brown 7,975	Lawrence ...30,625	Steuben 14,274
Carroll 17,970	Monroe 23,426	Switzerland . 9,914
Clinton 26,674	Montgomery 29,296	Tipton 17,459
Crawford ...12,057	Owen 14,053	Union 6,260
Delaware ...51,414	Pike 19,684	Wabash 29,926
Hamilton 27,026	Pulaski 13,312	Washington .17,445
Howard 33,177	Putnam 20,520	Wells 22,418
Johnson 20,394	Randolph ...29,013	White 17,602

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bedford 8,716	Greensburg .. 5,420	Portland 5,130
Bloomington . 8,838	Kokomo 17,010	Princeton ... 6,448
Bluffton 4,987	Lebanon 5,474	Rushville 4,925
Crawfordsv'le. 9,371	Marion 19,359	Wabash 8,687
Frankfort ... 8,634	Muncie 24,005	Warsaw 4,430
Franklin 4,502	Noblesville .. 5,073	

There are ninety-four cities in the state, of which number thirty-one are dry, as follows: Angola, Auburn, Bedford, Bloomington, Bluffton, Butler, Covington, Crawfordsville, Decatur, Dunkirk, Frankfort, Franklin, Greencastle, Greensburg, Kokomo, Lebanon, Marion, Mitchell, Monticello, Muncie, Noblesville, Portland, Princeton, Rensselaer, Rushville, Sullivan, Tipton, Union City, Vevay, Wabash, Winchester.

There are also about 360 incorporated towns in the state, of which number at least three hundred are without a saloon. The townships of the state number 1,015. Of this number, 839 are dry.

The following are the dry townships in wet counties:

Adams County—Blue Creek, French, Hartford, Jefferson, Kirkland, Monroe, St. Marys', Union, Wabash, Washington.

Allen—Aboite, Eel River, LaFayette, Maumee, Milan, Monroe, Perry, Pleasant, Scipio, Springfield.

Bartholomew—Clay, Clifty, Flat Rock, German, Harrison, Haw Creek, Jackson, Nineveh, Ohio, Rock Creek, Sand Creek, Union, Wayne.

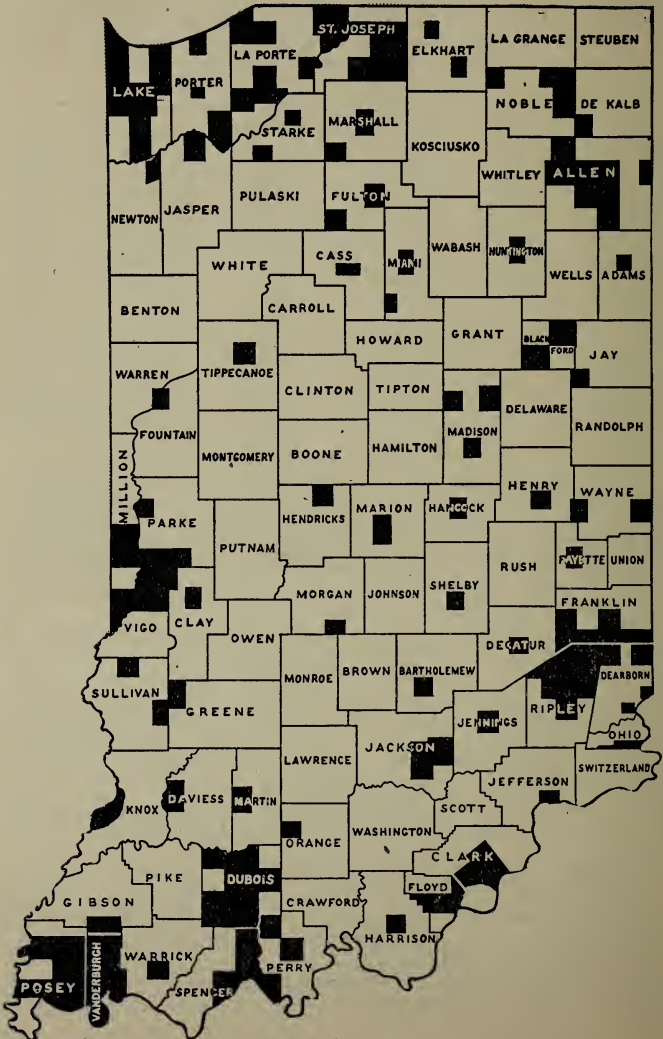
Blackford—Jackson, Washington.

Cass—Adams, Bethlehem, Boone, Clay, Clinton, Deer Creek, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Miami, Noble, Tipton, Washington.

Clark—Bethlehem, Carr, Charlestown, Monroe, Oregon, Owen, Union, Utica, Washington, Wood.

Clay—Cass, Harrison, Jackson, Lewis, Perry, Posey, Sugar Ridge, Van Buren, Washington.

WET AND DRY MAP OF INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1915.



Daviess—Barr, Bogard, Elmore, Harrison, Madison, Reeve, Steele, Van Buren, Veale.

Dearborn—Caesar Creek, Clay, Hogan, Logan, Manchester, Miller, Sparta, Washington, York.

Decatur—Adams, Clay, Clinton, Fugit, Jackson, Sand Creek, Washington.

Dekalb—Butler, Concord, Fairfield, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, Newville, Richland, Smithfield, Stafford, Troy, Union, Wilmington.

Dubois—Bainbridge, Columbia, Ferdinand, Jefferson, Madison, Patoka.

Elkhart—Bango, Benton, Cleveland, Clinton, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Locke, Middlebury, Olive, Osolo, Union, Washington, York.

Fayette—Columbia, Fairview, Harrison, Jackson, Jennings, Orange, Posey, Waterloo.

Floyd—Franklin, Georgetown, Greenville.

Fountain—Cain, Davis, Fulton, Jackson, Mill Creek, Richland, Shawnee, Troy, Wabash.

Franklin—Bath, Blooming Grove, Fairfield, Metamora, Posey, Springfield.

Fulton—Aubbeenaubbee, Henry, Liberty, New Castle, Richland, Wayne.

Gibson—Center, Columbia, Montgomery, Patoka, Union, Wabash, Washington, White River.

Grant—Center, Fairmount, Franklin, Green, Jefferson, Liberty, Monroe, Pleasant, Richland, Sims, Van Buren, Washington.

Greene—Beech Creek, Cass, Center, Fairplay, Grant, Highland, Jackson, Jefferson, Richland, Smith, Stafford, Taylor, Washington.

Hancock—Blue River, Brandywine, Brown, Buck Creek, Green, Jackson, Sugar Creek, Vernon.

Harrison—Blue River, Boone, Harrison, Heth, Jackson, Morgan, Scott, Spencer, Washington.

Hendricks—Brown, Center, Clay, Eel River, Franklin, Guilford, Liberty, Marion, Middle, Union, Washington.

Henry—Blue River, Dudley, Franklin, Fall Creek, Greensboro, Harrison, Jefferson, Liberty, Spiceland, Stony Creek, Wayne.

Huntington—Clear Creek, Dallas, Jackson, Jefferson, Lancaster, Polk, Rock Creek, Salamonie, Union, Warren, Wayne.

Jackson—Brownstown, Carr, Driftwood, Grassy Fork, Hamilton, Owen, Redding, Salt Creek, Vernon.

Jasper—Barkley, Carpenter, Gillam, Hanging Grove, Jordan, Kankakee, Marion, Milroy, Newton, Union, Walker.

Jay—Bear Creek, Green, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Madison, Noble, Penn, Pike, Richland (outside of Dunkirk), Wayne.

Jefferson—Graham, Hanover, Lancaster, Milton, Monroe, Republican, Saludam, Shelby, Smyrna.

Jennings—Bigger, Campbell, Columbia, Geneva, Lovett, Marion, Montgomery, Sand Creek, Spencer.

Knox—Busseron, Decker, Harrison, Johnson, Palmyra, Steen, Vigo (outside of Bicknell), Washington, Widner.

Lake—Cedar Creek, Eagle Creek, West Creek, Winfield.

Laporte—Clinton, Dewey, Galena, Hanna, Hudson, Johnson, Noble, Prairie, Scipio, Springfield, Union, Washington, Wills.

Madison—Boone, Duck Creek, Fall Creek, Green, Jackson, Richland, Stony Creek, Union, Van Buren.

Marion—Decatur, Franklin, Lawrence, Perry, Pike, Warren, Washington, Wayne.

Marshall—Bourbon, Center (outside of Plymouth), Green, Polk, Tippecanoe, Walnut, West.

Martin—Baker, Brown, Center, Halbert, Lost River, McCameron, Mitchelltree, Rutherford.

Miami—Allen, Butler, Clay, Deer Creek, Erie, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, Pipe Creek, Richland, Union, Washington.

Morgan—Adams, Ashland, Baker, Brown, Clay, Green, Gregg, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Ray.

Newton—Beaver, Colfax, Grant, Iriquois, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, McClelland, Washington.

Noble—Albion, Elkhart, Green, Jefferson, Noble, Sparta, Swan, Washington, York.

Ohio—Cass, Pike, Union.

Orange—Greenfield, Jackson, Northeast, Northwest, Orangeville, Orleans, Paoli, Southeast, Stamper's Creek.

Parke—Adams, Green, Howard, Jackson, Liberty, Penn, Sugar Creek, Union, Washington.

Perry—Anderson, Oil, Tobin, Union.

Porter—Boone, Jackson, Morgan, Pine, Portage, Porter, Union, Washington.

Posey—Bethel, Lynn, Point, Robb, Smith.

Ripley—Otter Creek, Washington.

Shelby—Brandywine, Hanover, Hendricks, Jackson, Liberty, Marion, Moral, Sugar Creek, Union, Van Buren, Washington.

Spencer—Carter, Clay, Grass, Hammond, Jackson, Luce.

Starke—Jackson, Washington.

St. Joseph—Center, Clay, German, Green, Harris, Liberty, Penn (outside of Mishawaka).

Sullivan—Cass, Fairbanks, Gill, Haddon, Hamilton, Jefferson, Turman.

Tippecanoe—Jackson, Lauramie, Perry, Randolph, Sheffield, Shelby, Tippecanoe, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, Wea.

Vermilion—Eugene, Helt, Highland, Vermilion.

Vigo—Fayette, Honey Creek, Linton, Pierson, Prairie Creek, Prairieton, Riley.

Warren—Adams, Jordan, Kent, Liberty, Medina, Mound, Pike, Pine, Prairie, Steuben, Warren.

Warrick—Anderson, Campbell, Hart, Lane, Owen, Pigeon, Skelton.

Wayne—Abington, Boston, Center, Dalton, Clay, Franklin, Green, Harrison, Jefferson, Newgarden, Perry, Washington, Webster.

Whitley—Cleveland, Etna, Jefferson, Richland, Smith, Thorn-creek, Troy, Union.

The legislature of 1911 in Indiana repealed the county option law passed in 1908, enacting in its place a city and township local option measure. The old remonstrance law, together with the Moore amendment to that law, which was adopted in 1905, remains in full force, so that the people have an opportunity under present conditions to abolish saloons in townships either by remonstrance or by a local option election. The remonstrance feature also applies to city wards and the local option feature to all municipalities.

In 1903 there were only two dry counties in the state—Hendricks and Brown. At that time every city in the state was wet, and hardly 500,000 people lived in dry territory.

IOWA

Area, 55,586 Sq. Miles.	Area under no license, 48,964 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,224,771.	Population under no-license, 1,770,000.
Urban population, 680,054.	Rural population, 1,544,717.
Density of population per square mile.....	40
Foreign-born population	12.3 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	174,807.6
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	503,370
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	79.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	241.7
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	60.9
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	2,200
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 634,060.	No. pupils enrolled, 510,661.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	38.0
Church Communicants, 788,667.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Adair	14,420	Green	16,023	Monroe	25,429
Adams	10,998	Grundy	13,574	Montgomery ..	16,604
Allamakee ...	17,328	Guthrie	17,374	Muscatine ...	29,505
Appanoose ..	28,701	Hamilton	19,242	O'Brien	17,262
Audubon	12,671	Hancock	12,731	Page	24,002
Benton	23,156	Hardin	20,921	Palo Alto	13,845
Black Hawk..	44,865	Harrison	23,162	Plymouth	23,159
Buchanan ...	19,748	Henry	18,640	Pocahontas ...	14,808
Buena Vista..	15,981	Howard	12,920	Powesheik ...	19,589
Butler	17,119	Humboldt ...	12,182	Ringgold	12,904
Calhoun	17,090	Iowa	18,409	Sac	16,555
Case	19,047	Jasper	27,034	Shelby	16,552
Cedar	17,765	Jefferson	15,951	Sioux	25,248
Cerro Gordo..	25,011	Jones	19,050	Story	24,083
Cherokee	16,741	Keokuk	21,160	Tama	22,156
Clark	10,736	Kossuth	21,971	Taylor	16,312
Clay	12,766	Louisa	12,855	Van Buren...15,020	
Dallas	23,628	Lucas	13,462	Wapello	37,743
Davies	13,315	Lyon	14,624	Warren	18,194
Decatur	16,347	Madison	15,621	Washington ..	19,925
Delaware	17,888	Mahaska	29,860	Wayne	16,184
Dickinson ...	8,137	Marion	22,995	Winnebago ..	11,914
Emmett	9,816	Marshall	30,279	Winneshiek ..	21,729
Floyd	17,119	Mills	15,811	Worth	9,950
Franklin	14,780	Mitchell	13,435	Wright	17,951
Fremont	15,623	Monona	16,633		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Cedar Falls..	5,012	Mason City...	11,230	Ottumwa	22,012
Centerville ..	6,936	Muscatine ...	16,178	Waterloo	26,693
Charles City..	5,892	Oskaloosa ...	9,466	Webster City.	5,208
Grinnell	5,036				

Population Under No-License, 79 per cent.

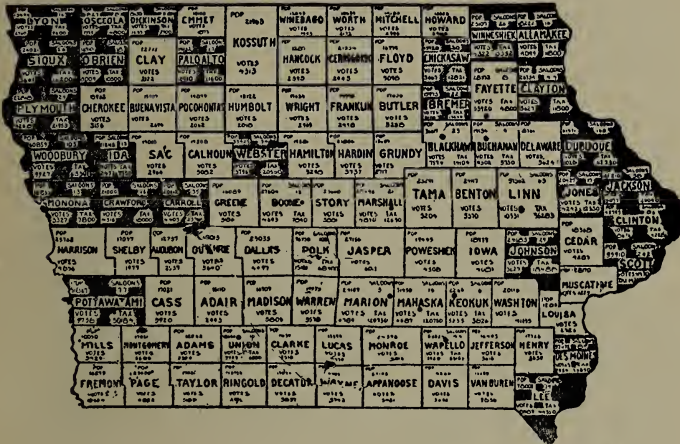
Population Under License, 21 per cent.

Iowa is primarily under Prohibition, but the so-called Mulct law of the state, repealed under the Prohibition law to the extent of providing for the operation of saloons in counties where petitions requesting licenses show the valid signatures of 65 per cent of the voters who voted at the "last general election," and in cities of 5,000 population or more where a special petition shows the valid signatures of a majority of such voters. In cities of 2,500 population and under 5,000, the law requires a petition with the signatures of 88 per cent of the voters in order to make liquor selling legal.

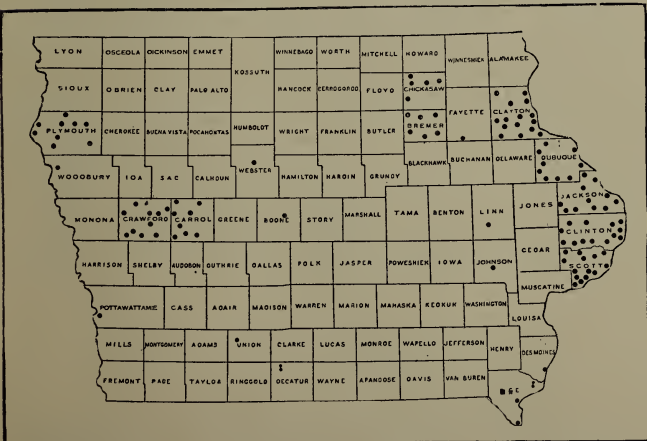
The legislature of 1907 enacted the "Five Year Limit Law," by which the temperance people were enabled to defeat the renewal of Mulct petitions in fifteen counties and six large cities. This does not take into account the numerous petitions appealed

to the district and supreme courts. These victories reduced the number of saloon cities and towns from 227 to 127, and the number of saloons for 1,293 to 731.

WET AND DRY MAP OF IOWA, JULY, 1911.



WET AND DRY MAP OF IOWA, JANUARY 1, 1915.



The legislature of 1909 enacted the "Removal Laws," affecting ALL peace officers, mayors, sheriffs, deputies and county attorneys. The Thirty-fourth general assembly extended these laws to reach the boards of supervisors. These laws set forth the duties of county attorneys, sheriffs and deputies.

The same legislature enacted the law prohibiting drunken persons, or drinking and carrying intoxicating liquors upon railroad trains in Iowa; also the law prohibiting others than "qualified electors" engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting persons, firms, corporations or associations interested in manufacturing, brewing, distilling or refining intoxicating liquors, furnishing or owning buildings, furniture, fixtures and places for selling intoxicating liquors; also the more stringent druggist law, including the consecutively numbered request to be signed in ink by the applicant, (and with stub attached), stating for what purpose the liquor would be used. .

The general assembly of 1911 passed the law prohibiting the drinking or carrying of intoxicating liquors in or around a mine; also the law increasing the penalty of keeping with intent to sell; or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the law from \$50 to \$200 upon conviction for the first offense, and \$300 for the second offense, with commitment to the county jail until the fine is paid; also the law compelling the county attorney to obtain from the federal revenue officer a certified list of names of those who hold government tax stamps, and to file this list with the county auditor for public inspection. The holding of these stamps becomes prima facie evidence of keeping liquor with intent to sell in violation of the law.

The recent Supreme court decision has placed the city of Des Moines in the dry column, but the liquor forces have asked a rehearing of the case and a stay of execution granted.

The saloons in Iowa City will be closed on July 1, 1915, by act of the legislature. On July 1, 1915, there will also be thirty-two saloons closed in Davenport and thirty-two in Dubuque, which will leave only forty-three saloons in Davenport and thirty-eight in Dubuque. The temperance forces are also confident that they will be able to repeal the Mullet law, which will put Iowa back on the Prohibition list, closing all her saloons and breweries. The hours for saloons have also been reduced, the hours for opening in the morning being set at 7 a. m. instead of 5 a. m., and the closing hour being placed at 9 p. m. instead of 10 p. m.

The following shows the number of saloons for each town in the state, January 1, 1915:

County	Number Towns	Saloons	County Seat	Number Saloons
Boone	1	10	Boone	10
Bremer	6	8	Waverly	3
Carroll	7	9	Carroll	3
Chickasaw	5	6	New Hampton	2
Clayton	15	15	Elkader	1
Clinton	14	39	Clinton	26
Crawford	10	12	Denison	3
Des Moines	1	24	Burlington	24
Dubuque	17	94	Dubuque	60
Fayette	1	6	Oelwein	6
Ida	5	5	Ida Grove	1
Johnson	1	10	Iowa City	10
Jackson	12	14	Maquoketa	3
Lee	7	29	Keokuk	15
			Ft. Madison	9
Linn	1	32	Cedar Rapids	32
Osceola	3	3	Sibley	1
Polk	2	88	Des Moines	86
Plymouth	1	4	LeMars	4
Pottawatomie	1	29	Council Bluffs	29
Scott	15	88	Davenport	74
Union	1	6	Creston	6
Webster	1	15	Ft. Dodge	15
Woodbury	1	48	Sioux City	48
23	128	594	24	471

KANSAS

Area, 81,774 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 81,774 Sq. Miles.

Population, 1,690,949. Population under no-license, 1,690,949.

Urban population, 493,790. Rural population, 1,197,159.

Density of population per square mile.....20.7

Foreign-born population 8.0 per cent.

Number distilleries operated in 1914.....None

Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....None

Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....None

Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....None

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....None

Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....20

Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....43.5

Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....172.2

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....85.4

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....384

(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of school age, 502,212. No. pupils enrolled, 398,746.
 Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....44.2
 Church Communicants, 458,190.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Arkansas City 7,508	Iola 9,032	Parsons 12,463
Atchison 16,429	Junction 5,598	Pittsburg ...14,755
Coffeyville ...12,687	Kansas City..82,331	Rosedale 5,960
Emporia 9,058	Lawrence ...12,374	Salina 9,688
Fort Scott....10,463	Leavenworth.19,363	Topeka 43,684
Galena 6,096	Manhattan .. 5,722	Wellington .. 7,034
Hutchinson ..16,364	Newton 7,862	Wichita 52,450
Independence.10,480	Ottawa 7,650	Winfield 6,700

Kansas is under Constitutional Prohibition. There has never been a time in the history of the state when the people were so well satisfied with Prohibition of the liquor traffic as they are at the present time. No law on the statute books of the state is held in higher esteem or is better enforced than the one prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

In the election of November 5, 1914, one candidate ran for governor of the state on a resubmission platform. He was unable to get on the ticket of any political party and was accordingly compelled to run on an independent platform providing for resubmission of the Prohibition question. He received about one vote in ten, which would indicate that approximately 90 per cent of the people of Kansas believe that Prohibition is the only remedy for the liquor traffic.

Up to November 5, 1914, there had been issued by the Federal government for the state of Kansas 263 liquor revenue receipts. Of this number, 136 were for three counties. In seventy-three of the 105 counties of the State not a single liquor tax receipt was issued. Among these seventy-three is Shawnee county, containing the capital city, Topeka. Not a single Federal tax receipt is held by any person in Topeka or Shawnee county.

The Prohibition law is well enforced in Kansas City, as well as the other cities of the state, in spite of the proximity of some of these cities to wet cities in border states. For instance, only a street divides Kansas City, Kansas, from Kansas City, Missouri. The west side of this street, being the Kansas side, is dry. The east side, being the Missouri side, is wet, there being located on that side of the street twenty-seven saloons in one block. Leavenworth is separated from Drydale, one of the wettest towns in the country, by a river. Atchison, also, is separated only by a river from a very wet town across the state line.

Pro-liquor advocates have charged that Kansas has a larger number of state prisoners in proportion to the population than certain license states. The statistics used by these advocates are taken from the Federal reports, which include with the state prisoners of Kansas all the Federal prisoners which are in the

great Federal prison at Leavenworth, to which Federal prisoners from numerous states throughout the west are sent by the Federal courts. There are more State prisoners in the penitentiary in Kansas than there are in some other states for the reason that there is no capital punishment for any crime in Kansas; therefore, the number of life prisoners is naturally larger than in states having capital punishment. Moreover, Kansas laws send a man to the penitentiary for stealing anything, from a railroad car to a chicken. Shooting craps is a penitentiary offense, while the penalty for selling liquor after being convicted once is a term in the penitentiary.

KENTUCKY

Area, 40,181 Sq. Miles.

Population, 2,289,905.

Urban population, 555,442.

Density of population per square mile.....57

Foreign-born population 1.8 per cent.

Number distilleries operated in 1914.....198

Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....8,046,273

Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....224,125

Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....37,919,421.5

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....7,468,406.5

Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....858,515

Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....66.5

Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....154.5

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....126.5

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....2,799

(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of school age, 707,581.

No. pupils enrolled, 494,863.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....36.5

Church Communicants, 858,324.

WET AND DRY MAP OF KENTUCKY, JANURAY 1, 1915.



Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Adair	16,503	Graves	33,539	Mercer	14,063
Allen	14,882	Grayson	19,958	Metcalfe	10,453
Ballard	12,690	Green	11,871	Monroe	13,663
Barren	25,293	Greenup	18,475	Montgomery..	12,863
Bath	13,988	Hancock	8,512	Morgan	16,259
Bell	28,447	Hardin	22,696	Muhlenberg ..	28,598
Boone	9,420	Harlan	10,566	Nicholas	10,601
Bourbon	17,462	Harrison	16,873	Ohio	27,642
Boyle	14,668	Hart	18,173	Oldham	7,248
Bracken	10,308	Henry	13,716	Owen	14,248
Breathitt	17,540	Hickman	11,750	Owsley	7,979
Breckinridge..	21,034	Hopkins	34,291	Pendleton	11,985
Bullitt	9,487	Jackson	10,734	Perry	11,255
Butler	15,805	Jessamine ...	12,613	Pike	31,679
Caldwell	14,063	Johnson	17,482	Powell	6,268
Calloway	19,867	Knott	10,791	Pulaski	35,946
Carlisle	9,048	Knox	22,116	Robertson ...	4,121
Carroll	8,110	Larue	10,701	Rockcastle ..	14,473
Carter	21,966	Laurel	19,872	Rowan	9,438
Casey	15,479	Lawrence ...	20,067	Russell	10,861
Clark	17,987	Lee	9,531	Scott	16,956
Clay	17,789	Leslie	8,976	Shelby	18,041
Clinton	8,153	Letcher	10,623	Simpson	11,460
Crittenden ...	13,296	Lewis	16,887	Spencer	7,567
Cumberland .	9,846	Lincoln	17,897	Taylor	11,961
Daviess	41,020	Livingston ...	10,627	Todd	16,485
Edmonson ...	10,469	Logan	24,977	Trigg	14,539
Elliott	9,814	Lyon	9,423	Trimble	6,512
Estill	12,273	McCreary		Union	19,386
Fleming	16,066	McLean	13,241	Warren	30,579
Floyd	18,623	Madison	26,951	Washington..	13,940
Franklin	21,135	Magoffin	13,654	Wayne	17,513
Fulton	14,114	Marshall	15,771	Webster	20,974
Gallatin	4,697	Martin	7,291	Whitley	31,932
Garrard	11,894	Mason	18,611	Wolfe	9,364
Grant	10,581	Menifee	6,153	Woodford ...	12,571

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bowling G'n...	9,173	Mayfield	5,000	Richmond	5,340
Danville	5,420	Maysville	6,141	Winchester ...	7,156
Georgetown ..	5,000	Middlesboro ..	7,305		
Madisonville ..	5,000	Paris	5,859		

Population Under No-License, 75 per cent.

Population Under License, 25 per cent.

In 1912 the Kentucky legislature extended the county law, which formerly exempted cities of 3,000 and over, to include all cities in the vote of the county as a unit. When attempts were made to call elections under this law, however, it was found

that the petition law, which required a petition by 25 per cent of the vote in each precinct, made it impossible in most of the counties to secure an election, since nearly all wet counties had at least one precinct each in which the required petition could not be secured.

The 1914 legislature therefore amended the petition law, which now requires a petition of 25 per cent of the vote in the entire county to be affected, thus making it possible to secure an election in any county of the state. This law also requires the saloons to close in counties voting dry sixty days after the certificate of the election is recorded, instead of at the expiration of the saloon license.

The 1914 legislature also enacted a most excellent shipment law and a very positive search and seizure law. The least vote on either of these bills in the senate was twenty-four to twelve, and in the house seventy-eight to fourteen. The house of representatives also voted to submit Prohibition, but the senate failed to pass it.

In the election of former Governor J. C. W. Beckham to the United States Senate, the temperance forces have elected a tried friend in the place of one who as United States Senator opposed temperance legislation.

LOUISIANA

Area, 45,409 Sq. Miles.	Area under no.-license, 35,679 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,656,388.	Population under no.-license, 850,000.
Urban population, 496,516.	Rural population, 1,159,872.
Density of population per square mile.....	36.5
Foreign-born population	3.2 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	5
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	453
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914....	15,585,520
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	10,720,023.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	954,437.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	524,965
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	11.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	130.3
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	147.8
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	3,605
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 538,326.	No. pupils enrolled, 263,617.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	23.0
Church Communicants, 778,901.	

Names and Population of All No-License Parishes.

Avoyelles 34,102	E. Feliciana..20,055	Sabine 19,874
Blenville 21,776	Franklin 11,989	St. Helena ... 9,172
Bossier 21,738	Grant 15,958	Tangipahoa ..29,160
Caddo 58,200	Jackson 13,818	Union 20,451
Calcasieu 62,767	Lincoln 18,485	Vernon 17,384
Caldwell 8,593	Livingston ...10,627	Vermillion ...26,390
Cameron 4,288	Moorehouse ..18,786	Washington ..18,886
Catahoula ...10,415	Natchitoches..36,455	Webster 19,186
Claiborne 25,050	Red River ...11,402	West Carroll.. 6,249
De Soto 27,689	Richland 15,769	Winn 18,357

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Lake Charles	15,499	Shreveport	35,015
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WET AND DRY MAP OF LOUISIANA, JANUARY 1, 1915.



Population Under No-License, 51 per cent.

Population Under License, 49 per cent.

Louisiana is under parish local option. There have been practically no changes in the anti-liquor laws for more than two years. The last regulation law, known as the Gay-Shattuck law, is everywhere openly violated, demonstrating the futility of trying to regulate saloons. The state has been in the hands of a set of officials who do not care about the enforcement of law. The city government of New Orleans, the Gibraltar of the liquor traffic in the South, is in control of men who are dominated by the saloons and who make no pretense to enforce Sunday laws or other regulative measures to which saloonkeepers would object. In addition to the licensed saloons at least one thousand blind tigers carry on their lawless work. The adoption of the commission form of government in New Orleans, however, argues for better conditions from now on.

The Prohibition law in over one-half of the parishes (counties) of the state is for the most part well enforced.

MAINE

Area, 29,895 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 29,895 Sq. Miles.
Population, 742,371.	Population under no-license, 742,371.
Urban population, 381,443.	Rural population, 360,928.
Density of population per square mile.....	24.8
Foreign-born population	14.9 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	1,631
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	127.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	169.5
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	98.3
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	852
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 172,230.	No. pupils enrolled, 144,278.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	35.2
Church Communicants, 212,988.	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Auburn	15,064	Brewer	5,667	Portland	58,571
Augusta	13,211	Calais	6,116	Rockland	8,174
Bangor	24,803	Eastport	4,961	Saco	6,583
Bath	9,396	Gardiner	5,311	S. Portland..	7,471
Belfast	4,618	Lewiston	26,247	Waterville ...	11,458
Biddeford ...	17,079	Old Town ...	6,317	Westbrook ..	8,281

Laws prohibiting the liquor traffic in Maine were enacted in 1851, repealed in 1856 and re-enacted in 1858. In 1884 Prohibition was placed in the Constitution.

Like the laws prohibiting gambling, the social evil and other like vices and crimes, the prohibitory liquor laws of Maine from the first have been more or less nullified, especially in the larger centers.

In 1905, at the request of Governor Cobb, what has been known as the Sturgis law was passed. This law created an enforcement commission of three to be appointed by the governor, and gave them the power of sheriffs to enforce the liquor laws. They were empowered to appoint deputy commissioners having the power of sheriffs to enforce the liquor laws, and to send them into centers where the local authorities failed to enforce the liquor laws.

The enactment of this law gave to Maine the most effective and widespread enforcement of the liquor laws the state ever had. Since 1892, the Democratic party of Maine has committed itself in its platform to the resubmission of Constitutional Prohibition. This party came into power in the fall of 1910, electing the governor and a majority of the senators and representatives.

Among the first acts of this legislature was the repeal of the Sturgis law and the passage of a resolve resubmitting Constitutional Prohibition. The vote on resubmission was taken September 11. It was preceded by a vigorous campaign by friends and foes alike. No speeches were made for repeal. That side of the campaign relied upon the distribution of literature, personal canvass by paid workers, and the purchase of votes.

The friends of repeal predicted a majority of from 15,000 to 24,000 for repeal, but Prohibition was retained by a majority of 758.

A leading cause for the small majority was the large stay-at-home vote. In the city of Portland there were in round numbers 13,000 registered voters and 10,000 votes were cast. In a rural town having 228 registered voters, 113 voted. The total vote cast was 120,948, while the total vote for governor in September, 1910, was 141,564. The total vote on Prohibition was 20,616 less than for governor.

A special session of the legislature was called by Governor Plaisted to convene on March 20, 1912, avowedly to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for local option. The legislature, however, rejected the proposed amendment in the house.

In the campaign of 1912 for state officers, the Democrats declared in their platform it "to be their purpose to use all possible endeavor to amend the Constitution" by adding a local option provision.

The Republicans in their platform said: "The people by majority vote have declared against the abrogation of the amendment of the constitution relating to Prohibition. We accept the verdict of the people and are emphatically opposed to all attempts to reopen this question in any form. We demand that the statute be strictly and honestly enforced. Ours is a government of law. The law must be respected."

The Republicans elected their governor, Hon. W. T. Haines, by a plurality of 3,295, and a majority in the house and senate.

Early in February, 1913, complaint was made to Governor Haines that the nullification of our liquor laws continued in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Penobscot and Sagadahoc. At the request of the governor, evidence of nullification in these counties was secured by the Christian Civic League and submitted to the governor. He presented it to the legislature and asked for the removal of the nullifying officials.

After a legislative hearing the governor was asked to remove one Democratic and two Republican sheriffs; one Democratic sheriff resigned rather than stand trial, and one hid behind a smallpox scare and escaped trial. The men appointed by Governor Haines to fill these vacancies are all efficient, faithful officials, and these counties are now dry. The removal of the nullifying officials served also to make any other sheriffs inclined to nullify the laws painstaking in the work of enforcement.

Liquor sellers in license states are doing their utmost to get liquors into Maine and to induce some of her citizens to act as their agents. Enforced Prohibition inherited a group of common drunkards made out of the boys of yesterday by saloons licensed by local nullifying officials under nullified Prohibition. These license-made drunkards now get drunk on liquors produced in license states and smuggled into Maine, and the drunk statistics thus made are credited to Prohibition by license advocates.

In Portland, Maine's largest city, 26 per cent less arrests for drunkenness were made from April 1 to October 1, 1913, under enforcement, than for the same period in 1912, under nullification.

In Penobscot county 425 were sent to jail for drunkenness from May 8 to October 8, 1912, under nullification, against 115 for the same period in 1913, under enforcement.

In the election of September, 1914, on account of a three-cornered fight for the governorship, Governor Haines was defeated in spite of the fact that he polled a very much larger vote than he did in 1913.

The make-up of the legislature, however, is such that there is no likelihood of resubmission of the Prohibition amendment.

MARYLAND

Area, 9,941 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 8,107 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,295,346.	Population under no-license, 510,435.
Urban population, 658,192.	Rural population, 637,154.
Density of population per square mile.....	130.3
Foreign-born population	8.1 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	23
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	1,181,770
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	5,022,488.5
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	5,746,650.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	1,177,744
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	130.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	248.6
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	165.7
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	3,327
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 361,402.	No. pupils enrolled, 238,393.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	24.8
Church Communicants, 473,257.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Queen Anne..16,839	Caroline 19,216	*Garrett 20,105
Somerset 26,455	*Carroll 33,934	Kent 16,957
Talbot 19,620	Cecil 23,759	Montgomery .32,089
Wicomico ...26,815	*Charles 16,386	
Worcester ...21,841	Dorchester ..28,669	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Cambridge	6,407	Salisbury	6,690
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Population Under No-License, 35 per cent.

Population Under License, 65 per cent.

*No-license goes into effect May 1, 1915.

Maryland has no general local option law, but many of the counties have been able to vote on the liquor question by virtue of special acts passed by the legislature. As a result of the elections under these special legislative acts, thirteen of the twenty-three counties of Maryland are now without saloons.

During the year 1914, the population living in no-license territory was increased by 60,435, while the no-license area was increased by 1,548 square miles.

At the last session of the Maryland legislature, a proposition to amend the constitution so as to forever prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was introduced in both houses. It came to a vote in the house of delegates and received forty-two favorable votes to fifty-seven against it. It did not come to a vote in the senate.

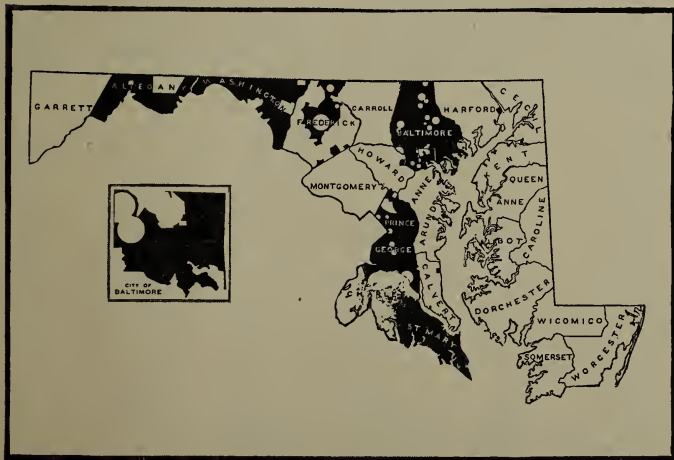
The legislature, by special acts, provided for a vote on the question of license or no-license in Charles, Garrett, Carroll and St. Mary's counties. Charles county voted against license, May 16, 1914, by a majority of 374, and on November 3, 1914, Carroll county voted dry by a majority of 1,225 and Garrett county voted dry by a majority of 1,904.

Under the provision of a special act of the legislature permitting a vote in Cecil county on the question of license or no-license, this comes up automatically every four years. Cecil county voted on November 3, 1914, and increased her 1910 dry majority of 854 to 1,102. St. Mary's county votes in August, 1915, and is almost certain to go dry.

These elections close 105 saloons. These splendid majorities will greatly accelerate the movement for state-wide Prohibition.

Maryland is now engaged in building up an organization in each precinct of the counties which has for its purpose the election of a legislature that will submit the question of license or no-license for a state-wide vote at the session of 1916.

WET AND DRY MAP OF MARYLAND, JANUARY 1, 1915.



MASSACHUSETTS

Area, 8,039 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 5,574 Sq. Miles.
Population, 3,366,416.	Population under no-license, 1,072,689.
Urban population, 3,125,367.	Rural population, 241,049.
Density of population per square mile.....	418.8
Foreign-born population	31.5 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	8
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	34,222
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	9,515,630
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	7,346,829.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	5,407,366.8
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	2,521,618
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population...	194.7
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	344.6
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	199.3
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	4,786
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 727,344.	No. pupils enrolled, 535,869.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	29.2
Church Communicants, 1,562,621.	

Population Under No-License, 32 per cent.

Population Under License, 68 per cent.

Names and Population (1910) of All No-License Cities.

Beverly	18,650	Medford	23,150	Salem	43,697
Brockton ...	56,878	Melrose	15,715	Somerville ..	77,236
Cambridge ..	104,839	Newburyp't.	14,949	Waltham ...	27,834
Everett	33,484	Newton	39,806	Woburn	15,308
Malden	44,404	Quincy	32,642		

Names and Population of All No-License Towns of 5,000 or More.

Abington	5,455	Franklin	5,641	Reading	5,818
Amesbury ...	9,894	Hudson	6,743	Revere	18,219
Amherst	5,112	Leominster ..	17,580	Rockland	6,928
Andover	7,301	Mansfield ...	5,183	Saugus	8,047
Arlington ...	11,187	Marblehead ..	7,338	Stoneham ...	7,090
Attleboro ...	16,215	Methuen	11,448	Stoughton ...	6,316
Belmont	5,542	Middleboro ..	8,214	Swampscott ..	6,204
Braintree ...	8,066	Milford	13,055	Wakefield ...	11,404
Bridgewater .	7,688	Milton	7,924	Watertown ..	12,875
Brookline ...	27,792	Needham	5,026	Wellesley ...	5,413
Chelmsford ..	5,010	N. Andover...	5,529	Westboro	5,446
Concord	6,421	N. Attleboro..	9,562	Weymouth ...	12,895
Danvers	9,407	Northbridge .	8,807	Whitman	7,292
Dedham	9,284	Norwood	8,014	Winchester ..	9,309
Easton	5,139	Orange	5,282	Winthrop	10,132
Fairhaven ...	5,122	Peabody	15,721		
Framingham..	12,948	Plymouth	12,141		

Massachusetts is under municipal local option. This law went into effect in 1881. From that time to May 1, 1913, there have been held in the cities and towns of Massachusetts 11,460 local option elections, of which number 8,752 resulted in no-license victories and 2,708 resulted in license victories.

Of the above number, 1,089 elections were held in cities, of which 497 resulted in no-license victories and 592 in license victories. Seventy-eight per cent of the town elections during these thirty years have resulted in no-license victories.

WET AND DRY MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS, JAN. 1, 1915.



Two cities and three towns have always voted yes, and six cities and one hundred and twenty-four towns have always voted no, during the thirty-three years of local option.

Massachusetts License Vote for the Year Beginning May 1, 1914.

Cities license, 19; cities no-license, 14; towns license, 74; towns no-license, 246. Total license, 93; total no-license, 260. Last year total license, 92; no-license, 261; net loss for no-license of one town.

Total vote for license, 216,357, an increase of 17,225. Total vote for no-license, 213,886, an increase of 14,563. Majority for license, 2,471, an increase of 2,662.

City vote for license, 157,088, an increase of 16,582 in the state, but outside of Boston a decrease of 1,751. City vote for no-license, 133,292, an increase of 13,022 in the state, but outside of Boston an increase of 944. Town vote for license, 59,269, an increase of 643. Town vote for no-license, 80,594, an increase of 1,541.

Changed to license: Athol, Belchertown, Falmouth, Gardner, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynn, Monson, Natick, Orange, Shelburne, Washington—12.

Changed to no-license: Chester, Edgartown, Hubbardston, Milford, Newburyport, Oak Bluffs, Orleans, Pepperell, Salisbury, Savoy, Warren—11.

The Legislature of 1914.

At the opening of the legislative session of 1914, owing to the changes that had taken place in that body, it seemed likely that the liquor interests would succeed in repealing the Bar and Bottle law, as well as securing the enactment of several dangerous bills. One of the most dangerous of these measures was a bill changing the time of taking the "yes and no" vote to the day of the state election rather than to vote upon this question in connection with the annual municipal election. The effect of this measure would have been to crowd all the no-license fights into about two weeks' time, whereas under the present laws the campaigns extend over a five months' period, thus allowing the use of effective speakers in the local campaigns and making possible greater activity on the part of state organizations. Another result of this law would have been that the license question would be lost sight of in the heat of state and national campaigns.

With the help of the no-license workers throughout the state, the League put up a strenuous fight in opposition to this bill and succeeded in defeating it upon roll call in the house.

The liquor interests also failed to secure the repeal or modification of the Bar and Bottle law.

The Anti-Saloon League advocated the passage of a bill doing away with the sixth class license and made substantial progress with this measure. It also actively favored the passage of the bill preventing the licensed dealer from transporting or delivering liquor into dry cities and towns. On account of the fact that a case was pending in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts dealing with the so-called pony express licenses, it seemed wise to await the court's decision before making any amendments to the transportation laws and so all bills dealing with the transportation of intoxicating liquors were referred to the next general court.

In dealing with the bills relating to intoxicating liquors, the general court made a radical departure from the custom of many years in that no committee on the liquor law was appointed. These bills were referred to several different committees, and the result on the whole was pleasing to the temperance interests in that without exception the hearings were placed on a much higher plane and those participating in the arguments were treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration.

Massachusetts No-License League and Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Merger.

On August 15, 1914, two of the strongest saloon fighting agencies in Massachusetts came together under one organization. Up to that time the two Leagues worked separately and under a clearly defined agreement by which the Anti-Saloon League attended to legislation and law enforcement and the No-License League confined itself strictly to assisting local communities in their no-license campaigns.

While for some years there has been the utmost harmony between the two groups of workers and overlapping was largely eliminated, the feeling has grown both inside and outside the organizations that one militant agency equipped to fight the saloon interests at every turn was the common-sense plan of action, especially during the past year since national constitutional Prohibition of the liquor traffic has loomed up as the big issue now before the country, it has become more and more apparent that even a nominal division of the fighting forces would be a mistake.

The Anti-Saloon League, as its name implies, is in reality a league of individuals, churches, temperance and good government associations, through which, as the central agency and clearing house, all temperance people and organizations can work to do specific things. Moreover, the Massachusetts League is a department of the Anti-Saloon League of America, through which it works, together with all the affiliated state Leagues, to secure national legislation.

For these reasons it has seemed wise to retain the name of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League while the work of the No-License League will be continued by the No-License Department of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

MICHIGAN

Area, 57,430 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 25,291 Sq.Miles.
Population, 2,810,173.	Population under no-license, 764,800.
Urban population, 1,327,044.	Rural population, 1,483,129.
Density of population per square mile.....	48.9
Foreign-born population	21.3 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	2
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	7,133,706
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	1,070,650.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	680,374.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	2,113,494
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	106.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	238.4
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	92.2

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....6,628
 (Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
 Children of school age, 758,747. No. pupils enrolled, 541,501.
 Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....33.7
 Church Communicants, 982,479.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Alcona	5,703	Gratiot	28,820	Montcalm ...	32,069
Allegan	39,819	Hillsdale	29,673	Newaygo	19,220
Antrim	15,692	Ingham	53,310	Oceana	18,379
Barry	22,633	Ionia	33,550	Osceola	17,889
Benzie	10,638	Isabella	23,029	Oscoda	2,027
Branch	25,605	Kalkaska	8,097	Roscommon .	2,274
Cass	20,624	Lenawee	47,907	Sanilac	33,930
Charlevoix ...	19,157	Livingston ...	17,736	Shiawassee ..	33,246
Clinton	23,129	Mecosta	19,466	St. Joseph ...	25,499
Eaton	30,499	Midland	14,005	Van Buren ...	33,185
Genesee	64,555	Missaukee ...	10,606	Wexford	20,769
Gladwin	8,413				

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Adrian	10,763	Coldwater ...	5,945	Ionia	5,030
Big Rapids ..	4,519	Dowagiac ...	5,088	Lansing	31,229
Boyne City ..	5,218	Flint	38,550	Owosso	9,639
Cadillac	8,375	Highland Pk.	24,000	Three Rivers.	5,072
Charlotte	4,836	Hillsdale	5,001		

Michigan has 108 incorporated cities, forty-five of which are under no-license; and 335 incorporated villages, of which 199 are no-license.

Population Under License, 73 per cent.

Population Under No-License, 27 per cent.

In January, 1908, there was just one dry county in the state, in 1909 there were eleven, in 1910 there were thirty, in January, 1911, there were forty dry counties; in January, 1915, there are thirty-four dry counties. More than twelve hundred saloons and twelve breweries have been closed by the county option law during the past four years, and there are now altogether 1,955 fewer saloons in Michigan than in 1906. The liquor forces have made some desperate efforts to repeal the county option law, but have met with defeat. A law was enacted permitting saloons to open on Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday and Columbus Day, but the anti-liquor forces succeeded in tacking on an amendment to this holiday bill which gives to the councils of cities and villages and to the township boards the right to reject any and all liquor bonds, so that it is now possible to prevent saloons from operating in townships, villages and smaller cities through the action of the dry councils or boards. A search and seizure law

was secured in 1909. Some other much needed amendments to the local option law have been secured in the last few sessions.

During the year 1913 important additional legislation was enacted. The law known as the Lee law prohibiting drinking on trains other than on dining cars and prohibiting drunken men from riding on trains, and in giving conductors and brakemen power to enforce this provision.

WET AND DRY MAP OF MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1, 1915.



The most important legislation enacted is known as the Pray law. This law prohibits the shipment of liquor designed for illegal purposes into dry territory, being a supplementary law to the Webb law. It makes it illegal for any public carrier or any other person to consign, carry or ship in any manner liquor to anyone in any dry community in the state who has a government tax receipt other than a druggist. In case a man is selling clandestinely the United States officials are put on the track; he is forced to pay his United States tax and automatically then liquor is prohibited from being shipped to him. It also prohibits the storing of liquor elsewhere than in the express office, drug store or in a private home, and which private home cannot be used as a place of public resort. Seventy-five clubs closed their doors in one month as a consequence of this act.

MINNESOTA

Area, 80,853 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 54,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,075,708.	Population under no-license, 1,060,000.
Urban population, 850,294.	Rural population, 1,225,414.
Density of population per square mile.....	25.7
Foreign-born population	26.2 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	1,948,997.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	1,749,555
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	33.1
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	228.5
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	78.6
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	5,182
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 610,258.	No. pupils enrolled, 440,083.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	37.7
Church Communicants, 834,442.	

Population Under No-License, 51 per cent.

Population Under License, 49 per cent.

In Minnesota the liquor traffic is well organized and strongly entrenched in the larger cities and towns. Sentiment in the rural districts in the western part of the state is strongly against it, but not in the central and southeastern portions and counties

bordering the Mississippi river. The liquor organization dominates the politics of the state to a large extent and has been able thus far to maintain itself against the advancing temperance sentiment with success.

Just how thoroughly the business is concentrated may be inferred from the following report made by a special senatorial committee of the last legislature appointed to investigate brewery control:

Seven hundred twelve out of 1,814 licensed saloons in St. Paul and Minneapolis are either owned or controlled by breweries.

Four hundred eighteen buildings occupied by saloons in St. Paul and Minneapolis are owned by the breweries; in many other cases breweries own fixtures and hold mortgage on property.

From 60 to 75 per cent of liquor licenses in St. Paul are paid by the breweries. Over 40 per cent in Minneapolis paid by them.

Blind pigs are encouraged by breweries which deposit as high as \$1,000 to pay the possible fines of proprietors.

By hard fighting the temperance forces of the state secured at the last legislature a local option law extending local option to villages, towns and cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants. Under the operation of this law there are now 254 towns and villages in the state, out of a total of over 1,200, which have voted dry. Of this number, thirty-three towns are county seats. Fairly reliable figures show a total of about 3,000 saloons in the entire state.

Temperance sentiment throughout the past year has made rapid progress, and as the result of the recent election, November 3, 1914, a county option majority was secured both in the house and senate. The change in sentiment is such that if a county option law can be secured, probably two-thirds of the counties of the state will speedily become dry. Under present laws there are no counties legally dry excepting such as are included in Indian reservations.

An interesting situation is created by the operation of an old Indian Treaty, unearthed by Chief Special Officer W. E. Johnson in 1912, which provided, when the Indians ceded their lands to the state in 1855, that the sale of intoxicating liquors should never be allowed on them. The district affected contains four entire counties and parts of twelve others. The question as to whether these treaty provisions were still applicable has been taken into court and appealed to the United States Supreme Court. A decision has recently been handed down sustaining the provision of the treaty. The Indian Commissioner has expressed his intention of enforcing the provision of the treaty. If the United States Congress sustains him in this intention, about one-fifth of the area of the state will be made dry and over two hundred saloons put out of business.

It is confidently believed by a majority of the temperance people of the state that state-wide Prohibition will prevail in Minnesota in a very few years.

MISSISSIPPI

Area, 46,362 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 46,362 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,797,114.	Population under no-license, 1,797,114.
Urban population, 207,311.	Rural population, 1,589,803.
Density of population per square mile.....	38.8
Foreign-born population	0.5 per cent.
Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914.....	None
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	24.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	110.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	128.7
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	324
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 611,119.	No. pupils enrolled, 469,137.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	39.0
Church Communicants, 657,381.	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Biloxi	8,049	Greenwood ..	5,836	McComb	6,237
Brookhaven .	5,293	Gulfport	6,386	Meridan	23,285
Col'mbus City	8,988	Hattiesburg .	11,733	Natches	11,791
Corinth	5,020	Jackson	21,262	Vicksburg ...	20,814
Greenville ...	9,610	Laurel	8,465	Yazoo	6,796

Mississippi is under state-wide Prohibition, by the provisions of the law passed in 1908, since which time the law has been well enforced. Additional legislation, passed by the legislature of 1914, however, has greatly strengthened the enforcement features of the prohibitory law. This new legislation prohibits the intrastate shipment of intoxicating liquors, the keeping of liquor in any locker of any social club or any other organization for use therein, and provides very strict regulations for railroad companies delivering intoxicating liquors shipped from outside the state for any purpose.

The legislature of 1912 passed three very important enforcement measures: (1) Upon second conviction the convict must work on the road as well as pay his fine, ranging from \$50 to \$500. (2) The third offense becomes a felony, with from three to five years in the penitentiary. (3) County or city boards are now allowed by law to appropriate one-third of the liquor fines to pay all expenses of convicting the seller. This makes one blind tiger pay for convicting another. Other laws also were strengthened. It is a crime to solicit liquor sales, to order liquor for another, to take an order from another or to permit liquor to

be stored in one's building, even if leased to another. When juries fail to convict, as they do in some counties, procedure is before the chancellor, who enjoins and fines the culprit \$1,500. If he sells again he is jailed for contempt. Both the chancellor and the circuit judge can, and often do, put the convicted liquor seller under \$2,000 bond not to sell for two years.

Under the provisions of these several laws, the sale of liquor in Mississippi has been reduced fully 70 per cent in the last three years.

MISSOURI

Area, 68,727 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 53,905 Sq. Miles.
Population, 3,293,335.	Population under no-license, 1,603,000.
Urban population, 1,398,817.	Rural population, 1,894,518.
Density of population per square mile.....	47.9
Foreign-born population	7 per cent.
Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....	20
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	70,849
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	329,606.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	4,169,401.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	4,142,160
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	73.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	187.3
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	108.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	8,248
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 971,534.	No. pupils enrolled, 707,031.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	35.4
Church Communicants, 1,199,239.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Adair	22,700	Dallas	13,181	Lewis	15,514
Andrew	15,282	Dent	13,245	Lincoln	17,033
Atchison	13,604	De Kalb ...	12,531	McDonald ...	13,530
Audrain	21,687	Douglas	16,664	Mercer	12,335
Barton	16,747	Daviess	17,605	Miller	16,717
Bollinger	14,576	Dunklin	30,328	Mississippi ..	14,557
Boone	30,533	Gentry	16,820	Maries	10,088
Carter	5,504	Grundy	16,744	Madison	11,273
Camden	11,582	Harrison	20,466	Moniteau	14,375
Caldwell	14,605	Howard	15,653	Monroe	18,304
Cass	22,973	Howell	21,065	Montgomery..	15,604
Cedar	16,080	Hickory	8,741	Macon	30,868
Christian	15,832	Holt	14,539	New Madrid..	19,488
Clark	12,811	Iron	8,563	Newton	27,136
Clinton	15,297	Johnson	26,297	Oregon	14,681
Chariton	23,503	Knox	12,403	Ozark	11,926
Crawford ...	13,576	Laclede	17,363	Phelps	15,796
Dade	15,613	Lawrence ...	26,583	Polk	21,561

Putnam	14,308	Shannon	11,443	Taney	9,134
Pulaski	11,438	Scotland	11,869	Vernon	28,827
Ray	21,451	Shelby	14,864	Washington ..	13,378
Rallo	12,913	Stoddard	27,807	Wayne	15,181
Reynolds	9,592	Stone	11,559	Worth	8,007
Ripley	13,099	Sullivan	18,598	Wright	18,315
St. Clair	16,412	Saline	29,448	Webster	17,377
Schuyled	9,062	Texas	21,458		

Population Under No-License, 49 per cent.

Population Under License, 51 per cent.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Columbia	9,662	Kirksville	6,347	Trenton	5,656
Flat River.....	5,112	Mexico	5,939	Webster Grvs.	7,080
Independence ..	9,859	Nevada	7,176		

Missouri is under a form of local option, the law permitting the liquor question to be settled by vote of the people in each county, exempting only from the operation of the law cities containing a population of twenty-five hundred or more, and permitting those cities to vote as separate units. Under that law an election cannot be held in either city or county oftener than once in four years. There are 114 counties besides the city of St. Louis (it being a separate civic unit) in the state. Of these, seventy-seven are dry.

After a strong campaign in 1913 for clean men for the legislature and a hard-fought battle with the liquor traffic, the County Unit law was finally secured by a decisive majority. The liquor interests resorted to the use of the referendum to delay the operation of the law.

As was generally expected, county unit, along with the fourteen other amendments on the ballot, was carried down to defeat. This in no way decides that the people of the state are not now ready for a county unit option law. The defeat of the measures arises almost entirely from the peculiar difficulties of the referendum and initiative, for not a single law has yet been written into the statute books of Missouri by this process out of thirty-five propositions submitted. It is pretty generally conceded that the initiative and referendum law of Missouri must be safeguarded and restricted by additional legislation so that it may not become simply a tool in the hands of corrupt interests to defeat all legislation on moral questions as well as other important measures.

The temperance forces will seek at the hands of the next legislature effective shipping regulations for dry territory, a search and seizure law, a five mile law for state schools, and a city precinct local option law.

The temperance forces of Missouri have an almost unbroken chain of local option victories to their credit. These victories are

MISSOURI, 1906, 1910 AND 1915.



January 1, 1906.



January 1, 1910.



especially noted in the last four years. In these years sixty-seven such elections have been held embracing a whole county unless it contained a city of more than 2,500. Out of these sixty-seven, fifty-seven have gone dry. And last year in the fourteen elections held nine were won, and 57,037 was added to the population living in saloonless territory in the state. The total number of counties now entirely dry is seventy-seven; partially dry, eighteen; entirely wet, nineteen. These results will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that all the easier counties have been won in earlier years, so that many of these last struggles were fought out in what was commonly considered the enemy's country. It included cities up to 10,000 population.

The state is well organized by counties and senatorial districts, as shown by the results of the elections, November 3, 1914.

The legislature elected in November, 1914, has a good working majority in favor of advanced temperance legislation in both house and senate.

MONTANA

Area, 146,201 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 36,549 Sq. Miles.
Population, 376,053.	Population under no-license, 15,000.
Urban population, 133,420.	Rural population, 242,633.
Density of population per square mile.....	2.6
Foreign-born population	25.2 per cent.
Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....	1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	9,764
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	34,853.7
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	49,653.9
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	288,247
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	110.4
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	185.3
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	255.8
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	2,455
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 83,860.	No. pupils enrolled, 66,141.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	37.2
Church Communicants, 98,984.	

There is practically no efficient anti-liquor law on the statute books of Montana. There is a provision for county local option, but the measure is so defective that the temperance forces have been unable to use it to any advantage. There is a strong, latent temperance sentiment in the state which would be able to place much of the territory under no-license under any sort of efficient law. The present fight, therefore, is for some measure that will give the temperance sentiment of the state a legal voice on the

liquor question. The only dry territory at the present time consist of Indian Reservations, where the sale of liquors is prohibited under Federal law.

The few statutes against the liquor traffic are being well enforced in many sections of the state. In two towns—Bozeman and Kalispell—the saloons are closed at 11 p. m. and all day Sunday; in several of the smaller towns they close for a part of the day on Sunday. The largest and wettest city—Butte—has decided to submit the question of Sunday closing to the electors at the spring election.

The temperance forces are preparing to introduce a Sunday closing bill, and also an effective local option measure, in the next legislature.

NEBRASKA

Area, 76,808 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 63,270 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,192,214.	Population under no-license, 675,000.
Urban population, 310,852.	Rural population, 881,362.
Density of population per square mile.....	15.5
Foreign-born population	14.8 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	445,577
Gallons of other materials used distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	2,109,017.8
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	412,849.9
Fermented liquors produced in 1914.....	453,640
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	46.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	167.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	55.2
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	2,353
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 379,028.	No. pupils enrolled, 283,602.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	39.8
Church Communicants, 345,803.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Banner 14,003	Grant 1,097	Polk 10,521
Blaine 1,444	Hayes 3,011	Phelps 10,451
Brown 6,083	Hooker 981	Rock 3,627
Burt 12,726	Keith	Scotts Bluff.. 8,355
Chase 3,613	Keyapaha ... 3,452	Sheridan ... 2,469
Dundy 4,098	Kimball 1,942	Sioux 2,055
Deuel 1,786	Loup 2,188	Thomas 1,191
Frontier 8,572	McPherson .. 2,470	Wheeler 2,292
Garden 3,538	Perkins 2,570	York 18,721

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

York	6,235
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Population Under No-License, 56 per cent.

Population Under License, 44 per cent.

Nebraska has local option for her cities and villages. Under this law a large part of the state is at the present time without saloons. There are forty-four dry municipalities ranging in population from 1,000 to 5,000, and 263 dry municipalities having a population of less than 1,000. Under the state law all saloons are compelled to close at 8 p. m. and remain closed until 7 a. m. This law is what is popularly known as the 8 o'clock law, the best regulatory feature the state has ever had. The people are almost universally in favor of its retention and enforcement. Outside of Douglas county it is generally well observed, and even in Omaha there is a growing sentiment in favor of this law.

All territory in the state within two miles of an incorporated city or village is under absolute Prohibition. County authorities may grant licenses outside of this restricted district. At the present time there are only about twenty-five saloon licenses in the state issued by county authorities. There is a growing sentiment against saloons outside of municipalities.

There is a law forbidding the sale of liquor on dining cars within the state, and this law is rigidly enforced by the railroads themselves. The law against drinking on the trains is now being enforced by all lines of railway in Nebraska except a few local lines. Special notices have been placed in the hands of railway conductors telling them to enforce this law.

By vote of the people, Nebraska has the initiative and referendum in the state constitution. This law was made operative by the legislature of 1913, giving provisions that were very satisfactory. Nebraska voted by 15,000 majority for county option, but failed to secure its enactment in the legislature. This leads the temperance forces to believe that they will be able to get the laws now needed through the initiative. State-wide constitutional Prohibition will be submitted to popular vote in 1916.

NEVADA

Area, 109,821 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 11,490 Sq. Miles.
Population, 81,875.	Population under no-license, 8,000.
Urban population, 13,367.	Rural population, 68,508.
Density of population per square mile.....	0.7
Foreign-born population	24.1 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbbls.).....	17,580
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	194.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	282.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	353.0
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	1,285
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 17,439.	No. pupils enrolled, 10,200.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	34.3
Church Communicants, 14,944.	

Population Under No-License, 9 per cent.

Population Under License, 91 per cent.

The state of Nevada is under license. There is, however, a provision in the law making it possible to close saloons in rural districts upon petition of 10 per cent of the taxpayers in any school district, if the petitioners can testify to the fact that the saloons are detrimental to the public health and the public morals of the community.

By means of these petitions the county commissioners of several counties have closed saloons in a number of rural sections. This has been especially true in Elco county. The town of Elco, however, with a population of 1,700, has seventeen saloons.

Imlay, a division point on the Southern-Pacific Railroad, and Montello are both under no-license by reason of the fact that the deeds to all property in both of these towns prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The anti-gambling law is now generally observed throughout the state. Even in Reno, the old Gamblers' Mecca, gambling has been suppressed and conditions changed in many other ways for the better during the past two years.

Nevada has more retail liquor establishments in proportion to the population, less proportionate territory under no-license and more people living in wet territory in proportion than any other state in the Union.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Area, 9,031 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 8,315 Sq. Miles.
Population, 430,572.	Population under no-license, 238,536.
Urban population, 255,099.	Rural population, 175,478.
Density of population per square mile.....	47.7

Foreign-born population	22.5 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	2
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	403
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	1,064.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	91,221.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	283,100
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	230.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	211.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	118.0
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	794
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 93,004.	No. pupils enrolled, 63,972.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	29.3
Church Communicants, 190,298.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Carroll 16,316 Grafton 41,652 Sullivan 19,339

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Keene 10,068 Laconia 10,183 Rochester ... 8,863

Population Under No-License, 56 per cent.

Population Under License, 44 per cent.

From 1855 until 1903 the state of New Hampshire was under Prohibition. In 1903, however, a local option provision was enacted by which all the towns are required to vote at the November election every two years, and the cities once in four years, on the question of license or no-license. If a majority of the votes on this question are in the affirmative the license provisions go into effect on the first day of the May following and continue for two years in the towns and four years in the cities, when another vote must be taken.

If the majority of the votes cast is against license, then the prohibitory law of 1855, with its amendments, remains in full force and effect.

In 1909 a law was enacted by the legislature prohibiting license holders shipping liquors from any part of the state into no-license cities and towns. This law is known as "the Preston amendment." In 1911 and 1913 the organized liquor interests made most strenuous efforts to have this law repealed, but were defeated. They also tried to make it possible to get lighter penalties in case of violations. These efforts also failed.

The first vote was taken in the whole state at a special election in May, 1903, when the eleven cities and fifty-nine towns voted for license, and 165 towns voted against license.

In 1906, when next the whole state voted, six cities and 193 towns voted no-license.

In 1910, seven cities and twenty-three towns voted for license, and four cities and 201 towns voted against license. Two cities and twelve towns changed from dry to wet, and fourteen towns changed from wet to dry.

In 1912, November 5, all the towns voted. Twenty-one voted for license and 203 voted against license. Eleven towns changed from license to no-license; eight towns changed from no-license to license. None of the cities voted in 1912.

The total license vote in the towns in 1912 was 14,518, while the total no-license vote was 27,875.

In 1914 every city and town voted on the question of license or no-license. The total license vote was 32,776, the no-license vote 40,439, giving a majority of 7,663, the largest no-license majority ever given. One city and four towns changed from no-license to license, and five towns changed from license to no-license.

NEW JERSEY

Area, 7,514 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 30 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,537,167.	Population under no-license, 136,669.
Urban Population, 1,907,210.	Rural population, 629,957.
Density of population per square mile.....	337.7
Foreign-born population	26 per cent.
Foreign-born, foreign parentage, negro population..	60.2 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	20
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	75,888.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	2,406,740.4
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	3,495,594
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	84.1
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	238.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	117.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	9,326
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 708,525.	No. pupils enrolled, 469,272.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	23.7
Church Communicants, 857,548.	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

*Vineland ... 5,282.	Asbury Park. 10,150	Haddonfield . 4,142
Millville 12,451	Collingswood. 4,795	Ocean Grove. 5,551
Bridgeton ... 14,209	†Rutherford . 7,045	Princeton 5,139

*Borough. †Has one licensed club.

There are forty-two municipalities and thirty-six townships without licenses, chiefly owing to remonstrances made by citizens to the licensing authority.

Population Under No-License, 5 per cent.

Population Under License, 95 per cent.

New Jersey is under license, there being not even a general local option provision of any kind on the statute books of the state.

In the seven counties of the state where the population is more than 50 per cent foreign, the average ratio of saloons to the population is one to 317. In the other fourteen counties of the state the ratio is one to 455. In the nine counties of the state with averages from 5 to 15 per cent foreign population, the ratio of saloons to population is one to 674.

According to the federal census of 1910, there were in the state of New Jersey 240,827 boys and young men between the ages of 15 and 21. The liquor tax receipts show that there is one liquor dealer in New Jersey for every twenty-three boys or young men.

Law Enforcement.—New Jersey has strong laws for regulating the liquor traffic, with penalties of fine or imprisonment for any law violations. Also provisions whereby, upon petition of two residents of any municipality, licenses may be revoked, and in the larger cities in the north end of the state these laws are violated very generally.

During the year 1914 the Law Enforcement Department of the Anti-Saloon League, co-operating with local committees and the W. C. T. U., has obtained evidence and carried on active campaigns for law enforcement in a great many places, with great improvement in the general morale on the liquor question. The method of the League is to co-operate with the local people whenever requested to do so, sharing in the expense and responsibility of the investigations and prosecutions.

The Anti-Saloon League has prepared a "Layman's Guide to the Liquor Laws of New Jersey," containing a digest of the liquor laws with practical suggestions for law enforcement, which has been widely distributed and has been instrumental in stirring up much agitation for better conditions.

Organization.—During the year 1914 the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League conducted a very active campaign for organization, the method being to place a committee of three men in each friendly church who will be in direct touch with the home office, and through whom matters of law enforcement, propaganda and omni-partisan political action are conducted. The Key Men of these committees, together with the pastors of the churches, con-

stitute a community committee, and the chairman of the community committees constitute a county committee. By this means nearly two hundred thousand names of voters have been obtained and checked over as to party affiliations and friendliness to the cause with very marked results, as shown in the election of members of the legislature, very many more members having been elected who are favorable to local option than during any other year.

Poster Campaign.—The New Jersey League is conducting a very active educational campaign, especially with posters, utilizing the large posters prepared by the Scientific Temperance Federation. A special bulletin board has been provided, hundreds of which have been distributed throughout the state and on which the posters are being displayed under the auspices of churches, Sunday schools, Young People's Societies and church clubs. These posters are attracting much attention wherever displayed, and are having a very beneficial educational effect.

The following shows the number of no-license places, including cities, boroughs and townships, in the several counties of the state. The figures after each borough, city or township show the population of that place.

Atlantic County.—CITIES: Brigantine (67); Margate (129); Northfield (866); Port Republic (405); Ventnor (491).

BOROUGHs: Linwood (602); Longport (118); Pleasantville (4,390).

TOWNSHIPS: Egg Harbor (1,110); Mullica (811).

Bergen County.—BOROUGHs: Bogota (1,125); Alpine (377); Leonia (1,486); Upper Saddle River (273); Saddle River (483); Rutherford (7,045).

Burlington County.—BOROUGH: Riverton (1,788).

TOWNSHIPS: Chester (5,069); Bordentown (608); Burlington (1,220); Tabernacle (487); Westhampton (564); Willingboro (562).

Camden County.—TOWNSHIP: Haddon (1,465).

BOROUGHs: Haddonfield (4,142); Oaklyn (653); Haddon Heights (1,452); Audubon (1,343); Woodlyne (500); Collingswood (4,795); Laurel Springs.

Cape May County.—CITIES: Ocean City (1,950).

BOROUGHs: Cape May Point (162); South Cape May (7).

Cumberland County.—CITIES: Bridgeton (14,209); Millville (12,451).

BOROUGHs: Vineland (5,282).

TOWNSHIPS: Commercial (2,604); Downe (1,519); Fairfield (1,629); Hopewell (1,818); Landis (6,435); Lawrence (1,746); Maurice River (2,124); Stow Creek (880).

Essex County.—BOROUGHs: Essex Fells (442); Roseland (486).

Gloucester County.—BOROUGHs: Pitman (1,950); Wenonah (645).

(645). TOWNSHIPS: Elk (1,022); South Harrison (694).

Hunterdon County.—TOWNSHIPS: Holland (1,699); King-wood (1,265); Raritan (1,310); West Amwell (866).

Monmouth County.—CITY: Asbury Park (10,150).

BOROUGH: Bradley Beach (1,807).

TOWNSHIP: Neptune (5,551).

Morris County.—BOROUGH: Florham Park (588).

TOWNSHIPS: Boonton (428); Chatham (812).

Ocean County.—BOROUGH: Island Heights (313); Man-
toleking; Seaside Park (101).

TOWNSHIPS: Little Egg Harbor (388); Long Beach (107).

Passaic County.—BOROUGH: Prospect Park (2,719).

Somerset County.—BOROUGH: Millstone (157).

TOWNSHIP: Montgomery (1,637).

Sussex County.—TOWNSHIPS: Green (888); Hampton (671).

Union County.—BOROUGH: Mountainside (362).

TOWNSHIP: Hillside.

Warren County.—TOWNSHIPS: Hardwick (405); Lopat-
cong (766); Pahaquarry (205); Washington (1,023).

NEW MEXICO

Area, 122,503 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 119,600 Sq. Miles.

Population, 327,301. Population under no-license, 40,000.

Urban population, 46,571. Rural population, 280,730.

Density of population per square mile.....2.7

Foreign-born population 7.1 per cent.

Number distilleries operated in 1914.....3

Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....None

Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....None

Production of distilled liquors in 1914 (gals.).....263.0

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....18,577.1

Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....8,637

Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....None

Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....66.9

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....125.3

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....964

(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of school age, 85,572. No. pupils enrolled, 56,304.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....40.7

Church Communicants, 137,009.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

San Juan 8,504

Population Under No-License, 40 per cent.

Population Under License, 60 per cent.

Under present state laws no saloons are allowed to be licensed "except within the limits of a city, town, or village containing at least one hundred inhabitants." A municipal and a county or district Prohibition law were passed by the 1913 legislature. Under these, incorporated municipalities vote by themselves, and the balance of the county, or any smaller district therein, votes by itself. Thus it is a bisected county unit law.

In addition to some of the municipalities voting, fifteen out of the twenty-six counties of the state held district elections, by which considerable territory was voted dry. In Dona Ana county the result of the total vote of the county was two to one dry, but the county seat, Las Cruces, voting separately under the other law, voted wet by thirty out of 664 votes, or the entire county would be dry.

Chaves, Curry, Eddy, Luna, Otero, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Torrance and Union counties are nearly dry; while large portions of Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties recently voted dry. In Eastern New Mexico a territory 200 miles long by 150 miles wide has only about a dozen saloons left. A number of places were also made dry by law enforcement. On the "cut-off" railway from Belen to Clovis, a distance of 210 miles, but three places still retain the saloon. From Raton south to Las Vegas, 110 miles, only two places now have saloons, while for sixty-five miles south from there on practically everything has been voted dry or closed by law. For 250 miles south of Albuquerque, there are only six places having legally licensed saloons.

New Mexico is ripe for state-wide Prohibition. Submission carried strongly in the lower house of the legislature in 1913, and failed in the senate by but two votes of going to a vote of the people.

Directly and indirectly affecting saloons, laws were recently passed more strictly prohibiting gambling, prohibiting minors from loitering about pool rooms, and strictly prohibiting the white slave traffic.

The League's program for 1915 is:

1. Secure from the legislature in 1915 submission of a Prohibition amendment to the state constitution, to a vote of the people at the general election in 1916.
2. Secure enactment of a bona fide, full county unit Prohibition law.
3. Secure legislation to protect dry territory against introduction of liquor therein.
4. Secure enactment of better enforcement laws.
5. Close all saloons possible under present laws, until better laws are enacted, and state-wide Prohibition secured.
6. Prepare the state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment when submitted by Congress.

NEW YORK

Area, 47,654 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 28,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 9,113,614.	Population under no-license, 646,710.
Urban population, 7,185,494.	Rural population, 1,928,120.
Density of population per square mile.....	191.2
Foreign-born population	30.2 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	723
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	961,502
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	21,360,538
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	10,444,778.7
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	19,173,378.6
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	14,040,387
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	133.6
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	343.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	137.3
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	32,791
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 2,067,017.	No. pupils enrolled, 1,422,969.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	27.3
Church Communicants, 3,591,974.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Yates 18,642

Population Under No-License, 7 per cent.

Population Under License, 93 per cent.

There are in the state 933 towns which under the Raines excise lay may vote on the liquor question. According to the figures of the State Commissioner of Excise, October 1, 1914, 408 of these towns have no-license, 141 have partial license and 384 are full license.

On January 1, 1914, in reorganizing the work, the Anti-Saloon League cut loose entirely from the Raines law and proposed an Optional Local Prohibition bill. This measure is the ripe fruit of twenty years' experience in drafting legislation designed to prepare the way for absolute Prohibition. It represents about \$50,000 worth of legal services. Various states have spent a million dollars to devise and test out its provisions. Its main framework is that of the Illinois law, but it embodies practically the entire Ohio code of enforcement measures with additional features from various states, including provisions adjusting it to the recent interstate liquor shipment law passed by Congress. The new measure extends its vastly better features to the towns and then makes possible a vote in the following additional units:

(1) Cities under 50,000.

(2) Counties having no cities of 10,000 or exclusive of cities of 10,000.

(3) Villages.

(4) Election districts in cities (the smallest voting unit) or combinations of adjoining districts which may be united in one petition (to cover homogeneous residence neighborhoods).

WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1915.



This measure does not repeal the Raines excise law, but merely enables the people of any of the political divisions mentioned to vote to suspend the license provisions of the Raines law at will. No measure ever met with more hearty approval. As a result of the aggressive policy adopted to back up this comprehensive measure the support from the churches has more than doubled over the preceding year, notwithstanding bitter attacks from some of the temperance radicals and an almost incredible comprehensive campaign of defamation and falsehood carried on by the liquor traffic and some of its more or less respectable allies.

The purpose of the League in New York is to organize public sentiment and prepare New York state for national Prohibition,

the proposed Optional Local Prohibition bill, so called to distinguish it from the Raines law brand of local option, being used as a concrete issue to arouse the state.

NORTH CAROLINA

Area, 48,740 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 48,740 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,206,287.	Population under no-license, 2,206,287.
Urban population, 318,474.	Rural population, 1,887,813.
Density of population per square mile.....	45.3
Foreign-born population	3 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	7
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	241.6
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914.....	None
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	63.0
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	114.3
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	63.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	204
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 690,050.	No. pupils enrolled, 520,404.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	43.2
Church Communicants, 824,385.	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Asheville 18,762	Goldsboro ... 6,107	Rocky Mount. 8,051
Charlotte 34,014	Greensboro ..15,895	Salem 5,533
Concord 8,715	High Point.. 9,525	Washington . 6,211
Durham 18,241	Kinston 6,995	Wilmington .25,748
Elizabeth ... 8,412	Newbern 9,961	Wilson 6,717
Fayetteville . 7,045	Raleigh 19,218	Winston 17,167
Gastonia 5,759		

North Carolina is under statutory Prohibition. The law was adopted by a referendum on May 26, 1908, the vote being 113,612 to 69,416. This law prohibits not only the sale but the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. It became operative January 1, 1909.

The next battle was that against the near-beer saloon. The state-wide Prohibition law defined intoxicating liquors to mean, "All liquors or mixtures thereof, by whatever name called, that will produce intoxication." Thereupon, near-beer joints sprang up all over the state, but these were short lived. Churches and citizens got together and, as a result, the legislature of 1911, by an almost unanimous vote in both houses, passed a Prohibition law (known as the near-beer law) prohibiting "the sale of near-beer, beerine and other similar drinks containing alcohol, cocaine, morphine or other opium derivatice," except in certain cases. The legislature also passed a law forbidding clubs to maintain "a

club room or other place where intoxicating liquors are received, kept or stored for barter, sale, exchange, distribution or division among the members of any such club, or association or aggregation of persons, or to or among any other person or persons by any means whatever."

Under these laws temperance reform is making great progress.

The general assembly of 1913 passed a strong search and seizure law making over one gallon of liquor in one's possession prima facie evidence of guilt. This act makes it unlawful for anyone "to engage in the business of selling, exchanging, bartering, giving away for the purpose of direct or indirect gain, or otherwise handling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors." Thus it is not necessary to prove the sale to convict the blind tiger operator. This law has reduced the selling two-thirds.

The law to prohibit the delivery of liquor for beverage purposes, which now applies to nine counties in the state, has been tested in the case of Smith vs. the Southern Express Co. The Supreme Court decision, given May 30, 1914, found in No. 644 South Eastern Reporter, July 4, 1914, unanimously upholds the authority of the General Assembly to forbid the delivery of liquor under the provision of Congress given by the Webb act. The next General Assembly, which convenes in January, 1915, will be called upon to make a state-wide law prohibiting the receipt or delivery of liquor for beverage purposes.

The records of the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner show a great decline in the revenue on distilled spirits from North Carolina. In 1902 the collections amounted to \$768,240.87. Carrying down the statement, we find the varying collections to be as follows:

1903.....\$899,545.26	1906.....\$700,457.34	1909.....\$363,589.98
1904..... 683,994.99	1907..... 694,971.22	1910..... 36,119.90
1905..... 683,994.99	1908..... 748,951.04	1911..... 5,156.40

Prohibition went into effect in North Carolina in 1908, when the collections amounted to over \$748,000. In four years the collections dropped to a little over \$5,000. These figures represent the monthly collections on distilled spirits in the collection districts where the liquor was withdrawn tax-paid for consumption or sale, which does not determine the place of actual consumption of the whisky. The figures, however, plainly indicate the effect Prohibition is having on the liquor traffic in North Carolina.

That state-wide Prohibition has benefited North Carolina is indicated by the following facts:

The amount the state contributed for public schools in 1904 was \$1,766,295.33; in 1908, the last year of license, \$2,958,160.19; a gain in four years under license of \$1,191,864.86. The amount contributed for public schools in 1912 was \$4,488,752.57, an increase in the first four years under Prohibition of \$1,530,592.38.

In 1903 there were in the state 191 banks; capital stock \$8,-067,533; deposits, \$30,763,224. In 1908, the last year of the sa-

loons, there were 375 banks with \$14,447,764 capital stock and \$53,894,519 deposits. In 1913 there were 484 banks with \$19,478,271 capital stock and \$100,870,211 deposits.

The state's revenue has increased under five years of Prohibition from \$2,616,439.62 to \$3,668,085.07, or an increase of \$1,051,645.45.

The value of all taxable property in the state in 1904 was \$433,687,887; in 1908, the last year of the saloons, it was \$573,485,331, or an increase under four years of license of \$139,797,444. In 1912 the value of all taxable property was \$740,713,962, or an increase in four years of state-wide Prohibition of \$167,228,631.

NORTH DAKOTA

Area, 70,183 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 70,183 Sq. Miles.
Population, 577,056.	Population under no-license, 577,056.
Urban population, 63,236.	Rural population, 513,820.
Density of population per square mile.....	8.2
Foreign-born population	27.1 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914.....	None
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	14.0
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	108.8
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	63.6
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	361
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 167,346.	No. pupils enrolled, 139,802.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	36.5
Church Communicants, 159,053.	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bismarck	5,443	Fargo	14,331	Minot	6,188
Devils Lake..	5,157	Grand Forks.	12,478		

North Dakota is under constitutional Prohibition, and the law is well enforced throughout the state. The Prohibition law of North Dakota has been in operation for twenty-five years. It has never been so well enforced or so satisfactory to the people as at the present time.

The population of the state from 1890 to 1910 increased more than 200 per cent. The value of the crop production increased from 53,911,419 in 1899 to 180,279,872 in 1909, or 234.4 per cent. The value of live stock increased during the same period 155 per cent.

North Dakota led every state in the Union in railroad construction during the year 1913. The agricultural wealth of the

state exceeds the agricultural wealth of the seven combined New England states, and, with the exception of Texas, exceeds in value any of the sixteen southern states, all of which, except Delaware and Florida, have more than three times North Dakota's population. North Dakota, with no saloons, has one bank for every 749 inhabitants. From 1898 to 1913, the bank deposits in the state increased 1,000 per cent, the per capita bank deposit now being approximately \$150. The estimated per capita wealth is \$2,047. There is one automobile in the state for every forty-six inhabitants.

Under the law, not even a druggist is permitted to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes, and the law is well enforced.

OHIO

Area, 40,740 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 34,600 Sq. Miles.
Population, 4,767,121.	Population under no-license, 2,200,000.
Urban population, 2,665,143.	Rural population, 2,101,978.
Density of population per square mile.....	117
Foreign-born population	12.6 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	38
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	2,378,016
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	10,882,800.1
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	13,784,330.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (blbs.).....	5,147,419
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	169.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	222.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	84.0
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	11,131
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 1,075,686.	No. pupils enrolled, 838,080.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	32.2
Church Communicants, 1,742,873.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Adams	24,755	Hardin	30,407	Noble	18,601
Ashland	22,975	Harrison	19,076	Paulding	22,730
Ashtabula	59,547	Highland	28,711	Pike	15,723
Brown	24,832	Holmes	17,909	Portage	30,307
Carroll	15,761	Jackson	30,791	Preble	23,834
Champaign	26,351	Knox	30,181	Trumbull	52,766
Clermont	29,551	Lake	22,927	Union	21,871
Clinton	23,680	Logan	30,084	Van Wert.....	29,119
Fayette	21,744	Madison	19,902	Vinton	13,096
Fulton	23,914	Medina	23,598	Warren	24,497
Gallia	25,745	Meigs	25,594	Wayne	38,058
Geauga	14,670	Miami	45,047	Williams	25,198
Green	29,733	Monroe	24,244	Wood	46,330
Guernsey	42,716	Morgan	16,097		
Hancock	37,860	Morrow	16,815		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Ashland	6,795	Gallipolis	5,560	Steubenville..	22,391
Ashtabula ...	18,266	Jackson	5,468	Troy	6,122
Athens	5,463	Lakewood ...	15,181	Urbana	7,739
Bellefontaine.	8,238	Mt. Vernon...	9,087	Van Wert....	7,157
Bowling Gr'n.	5,222	Niles	8,361	Warren	11,081
Cambridge ..	11,327	Painesville ..	5,501	Wash. C. H..	7,277
Conneaut	8,319	Piqua	13,388	Wellston	6,875
Findlay	14,858	Ravena	5,310	Wooster	6,136
				Xenia	8,706

Population Under No-License, 46 per cent.

Population Under License, 54 per cent.

Two constitutional amendments having to do with the liquor problem were presented to the people of Ohio at the general election in the fall of 1914. One of these amendments, presented by the temperance forces, provided for state-wide Prohibition of the liquor traffic, the other, presented by the liquor forces of the state, provided for so-called home rule on the liquor question. The brewers' Home Rule amendment was so drawn as to repeal the county local option law, as well as to place in the constitution a provision to prevent the legislature from adopting other laws to prohibit the traffic, in any units larger than townships and incorporated municipalities.

While the vote in favor of the Prohibition amendment, registered on election day, went over the 500,000 mark, this amendment nevertheless was defeated by a majority of more than 83,000, and the Home Rule amendment was adopted by a majority of 12,000.

The election of November 3, 1914, has brought to the voters of Ohio a new problem. There was no reversal of temperance sentiment, but simply an application of sentiment to a new unit of government, viz., the state.

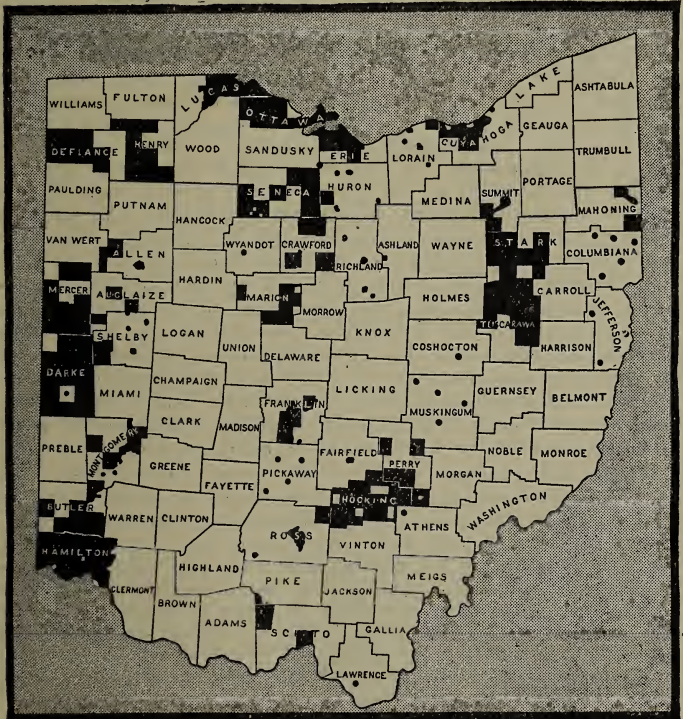
Before the change in the constitution making direct legislation the policy in Ohio, laws were secured through the general assembly. Hamilton county, including Cincinnati, would send twelve or fourteen members to that body. A county like Medina or Carroll would send one member. Fourteen counties like these would offset the wet vote of Hamilton county to the legislature. The temperance sentiment in over sixty counties in the state would send men to the general assembly who voted right on the temperance question. Consequently, local option and temperance laws could be enacted.

The people in a majority of the counties applied these laws. In this way forty-five counties were kept in the dry column and a large number of municipalities and townships were made dry,

so that a little over 85 per cent of the territory of the state was free from the saloon.

The people of Ohio adopted the Initiative and Referendum as the policy of government and the state because the legislative

WET AND DRY MAP OF OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1915.



units and the individual voter in a degree took the place of the general assembly. The liquor interests realized this would give them an advantage in massing the heavy wet vote in the cities against the more sparsely settled districts and smaller cities and villages. The large cities did not have the advantage of the moral uplift which comes from many campaigns on this issue. The townships, villages and smaller cities had gone through these

campaigns for more than ten years. The educational effect was good, even in the counties which were unable to abolish the saloon. The large cities had their moral standards steadily pulled down to a lower level by the deadening influence of the liquor traffic. The lesson of the vote on November 3 is not discouraging, but it shows thoughtful temperance people the task that lies before them.

Before the vote in 1914, counting all the dry territory and a reasonable estimate of the wet territory, Ohio did not have more than 400,000 votes in the state for Prohibition. On November 3, seventy counties out of eighty-eight voted for state Prohibition; eighteen counties against it. Seventy-nine counties voted against the Home Rule amendment; nine voted for it. Heretofore sixty-three counties marked the high tide of dry sentiment in the state. Basing the estimate on the 1910 census, the seventy counties voting for Prohibition had a population of 2,500,000; the eighteen counties voting against Prohibition had but 2,200,000. The seventy-nine counties voting against Home Rule had 3,100,000 people; the nine counties voting for Home Rule had 1,600,000 people.

It is clearly seen from the above that by counties the state is overwhelmingly for Prohibition and against the Home Rule amendment. But when the new policy of government was put in operation, Cincinnati put up 75,000 of a wet majority. Fourteen dry counties cannot offset this, as was done in the legislature. It takes more than forty dry counties in the state to offset Cincinnati's wet vote, as recorded by an illegal count.

This new problem brings to the voter's attention the fact that the state must go upward or downward in its standards of civilization for the future, not by counties, but through the state itself as the controlling unit. The vote of one city forces upon the rest of the state the standards of that city, contrary to the overwhelming majority against it in the remainder of the state. When Ohio realizes that the liquor interests in the big, wet cities are unwilling to have any laws left on the statute books that are effective in prohibiting the traffic, and oppose the enforcement of any effective restrictions on the traffic, they will go to the polls and vote the whole state dry.

The temperance forces must carry on a more aggressive campaign to unite the vote in the dry counties as solidly as the wet vote is united in the wet counties. When this is done, victory is certain. Harrison county demonstrated that this can be done, as over 80 per cent of the county vote was dry. If the other dry counties had made as good a showing the state would have gone dry by 300,000. These counties will doubtless not reach this ideal, but they can come near enough to it to win by 100,000 majority in the next election.

OKLAHOMA

Area, 69,414 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 69,414 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,657,155.	Population under no-license, 1,657,155.
Urban population, 320,155.	Rural population, 1,337,000.
Density of population per square mile.....	23.9
Foreign-born population	2.4 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbbls.).....	None
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	3.0
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	67.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	101.2
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	613
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 518,690.	No. pupils enrolled, 422,399.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	44.4
Church Communicants, 257,100.	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Ardmore 8,618	Enid 13,799	Okla. City....64,205
Bartlesville .. 6,181	Guthrie 11,654	Sapulpa 8,283
Chickasha ...10,320	Lawton 7,788	Shawnee 12,474
Durant 5,330	McAllester ..12,954	Tulsa 18,182
El Reno 7,872	Muskogee ...25,278	

The constitution of Oklahoma provides for absolute Prohibition of the liquor traffic. This provision of the constitution was adopted when that state voted to come into the Union, the majority in favor of the prohibitory amendment at that time being 18,000. In 1910 an effort was made to repeal the amendment, and the question was finally submitted to a vote on November 8, 1910. The repeal provision, however, failed of adoption by a majority of more than 23,000 votes. On June 9, 1914, another amendment in favor of the saloon was filed, but the liquor forces failed to file any petitions bearing the signatures of voters, in support of this amendment, and the movement for resubmission has failed again.

The prohibitory law is well enforced. The state administration stands back of it in every way and the municipal administrations in most towns and cities of the state are favorable to strict enforcement.

The Supreme Court of the United States, on June 10, 1912, handed down a decision holding the Federal Prohibition law for the Indian Territory, Osage county and Indian Reservations of Oklahoma Territory side, which were reservations January 1,

1906, as not having been repealed, and still the law of the Indian country. This decision also held constitutional the twenty-one years Prohibition clause for the Indian country.

The legislature of 1913 amended the Prohibition law, making it a felony to keep a place for the purpose of violating the Prohibition law anywhere in the state; also making it a felony for the second and subsequent convictions for violating any provision of the Prohibition law; also making drunkenness, and the excessive use of intoxicants while in office a sufficient cause for impeachment or removal from office, of any state official. Two anti-gambling laws were secured, one to prohibit race track gambling, the other a straight anti-gambling law.

OREGON

Area, 95,607 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 90,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 672,765.	Population under no-license, 345,000.
Urban population, 307,060.	Rural population, 365,705.
Density of population per square mile.....	7
Foreign-born population	16.8 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	153.2
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914	237,036.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	212,276
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	51.9
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	232.6
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	101.2
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	1,844
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 202,389.	No. pupils enrolled, 137,640.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	41.2
Church Communicants, 120,229.	
State Prohibition goes into effect Jan. 1, 1916.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Benton	10,663	Hood River..	8,016	Yamhill	18,285
Curry	2,044	Wheeler	2,484		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Albany	4,275	Corvallis	4,552	Salem	14,094
Ashland	5,020	Oregon City..	4,287		
Eugene	9,009	Roseburg	4,738		

Population Under No-License, 51 per cent.

Population Under License, 49 per cent.

Prior to 1910 there were twenty-three counties that had been voted dry under the county option law of the state. In 1910 an amendment to the Constitution was adopted which excluded cities from the operation of the county option law, and thus saloons came back into all but four counties of the state.

At the election November 4, 1913, twelve wet cities voted dry, and three small dry cities voted wet, making a net gain of nine cities with a population of 30,000 transferred from wet to dry territory.

The legislature in 1913 passed a law prohibiting the licensing of saloons outside of municipalities, which closed forty saloons; sixty saloons were closed at the local option elections last November, making 100 saloons closed during the year, and leaving 105 cities and villages in the state where saloons exist.

On November 3, 1914, Oregon went for state-wide Prohibition with a total majority of 36,480; 136,842 dry votes being cast, and 100,362 wet. Nine hundred saloons and eighteen breweries in ninety-eight towns were closed. Of the thirty-four counties, thirty-two showed a dry majority. Multnomah county, with Portland City, went wet by ninety-five only. This is probably the closest to a dry majority ever given in a city of a quarter of a million. Clatsop county, with Astoria, the seaport, at the mouth of the Columbia, went wet by fifty-four majority.

The change from 19,000 wet majority in the state-wide vote of 1910 is remarkable; and, while the women's vote swelled the majority, it is very evident that there was a dry majority counting the men's votes only. While there was some change in sentiment, the principal factor in securing the result was the systematic, house-to-house, personal canvass, which resulted in getting a much larger percentage of the voters to the polls than ever before in the history of the state.

A systematic effort is now being made to get the legislature to pass drastic enforcement measures.

One of the peculiarities of the state is the fact that while there are only five dry counties in the state at present, many of the counties are dry with the exception of one or two back-woods places which have been incorporated for the express purpose of selling liquor, the Oregon requirements for incorporation being very lax. Thus, Josephine county, with 1,751 square miles and 9,567 population, has saloons only at Merlin with 140 population. Lane county, with 4,612 square miles and 33,783 population, has saloons only at Glenda, with less than 100 population. Linn county, with 2,243 square miles and 22,662 population, has saloons

only at Sweet Home with 202 population. The only saloon in Lincoln county is at Waldport, a little village on a sandspit far from any railroads and civilization. Other counties present much the same situation.

On the same day that the state went dry the following county seats went dry under the local option law: Grants Pass, Josephine county; Dallas, Polk county; and Toledo, Lincoln county. Coquille, the county seat of Coos county, went dry July 1 on petition of the citizens and the refusal by the council of all applications for license. Roseburg, the county seat of Douglas county, remained dry. Newport and Seaside, the famous watering places, went dry.

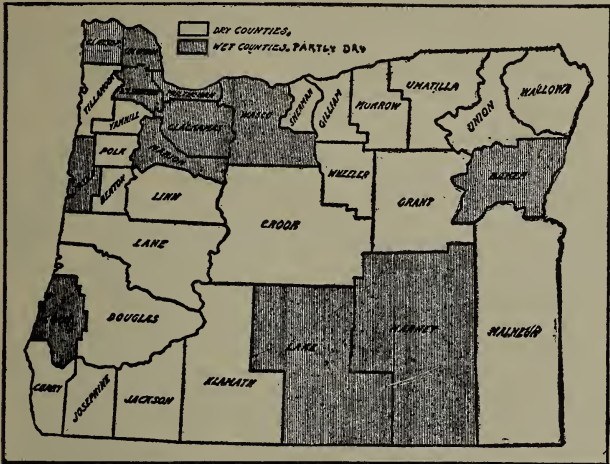
The following cities also voted dry: Glendale, Sherwood, Falls City, Troutdale, Oakland, Monument, Grass Valley, Nyssa, and the Kenton and Arbor Lodge precincts in Portland city. From Medford, near the California line, for 350 miles to Portland, at the Washington line, the S. P. Railroad does not touch a single license spot, with the exception of four or five little cross-road stations.

The fourteen towns and two precincts in Portland above mentioned which went dry under local option added about 15,000 to the dry population.

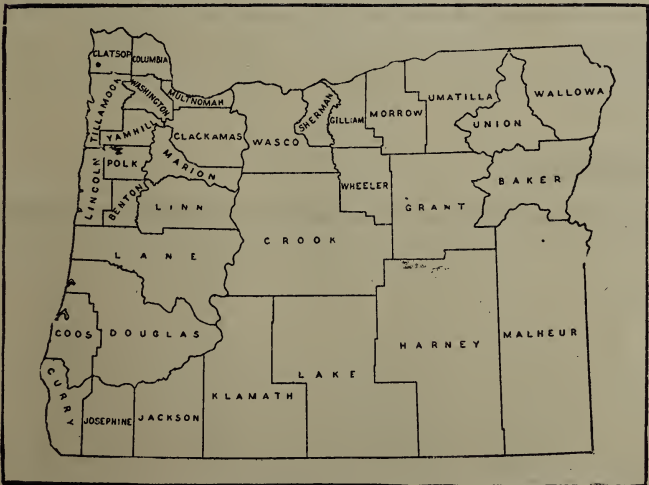
WET AND DRY MAP OF OREGON, JANUARY 1, 1905.



WET AND DRY MAP OF OREGON, JANUARY 1, 1910.



WET AND DRY MAP OF OREGON, JANUARY 1, 1916.



PENNSYLVANIA

Area, 44,832 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 11,500 Sq. Miles.
Population, 7,665,111.	Population under no-license, 1,379,720.
Urban population, 4,630,669.	Rural population, 3,034,442.
Density of population per square mile.....	171
Foreign-born population	18.8 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	80
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	2,310,804
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	2,908,791
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	12,105,661.7
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	13,469,476.6
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	8,008,786
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	125.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	196.5
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	107.1
No. persons holding Federal liquor tax receipts.....	18,878
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 1,891,608.	No. pupils enrolled, 1,282,965.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	25.6
Church Communicants, 2,977,022.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Bedford	38,879	Juniata	15,013	Venango	56,359
Green	28,882	Lawrence	70,032		
Huntingdon ..	38,304	Mifflin	27,785		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bellevue	6,323	New Castle..	36,280	Washington ..	18,778
Franklin	9,767	N. Braddock..	11,824	W. Pittston...	6,848
Huntingdon ..	6,861	Oil City.....	15,657	Wilkesburg ..	18,924
Lewistown ..	8,166	Swissvale ...	7,381		
Munhall	5,185	Tarentum ...	7,414		

Population Under No-License, 18 per cent.

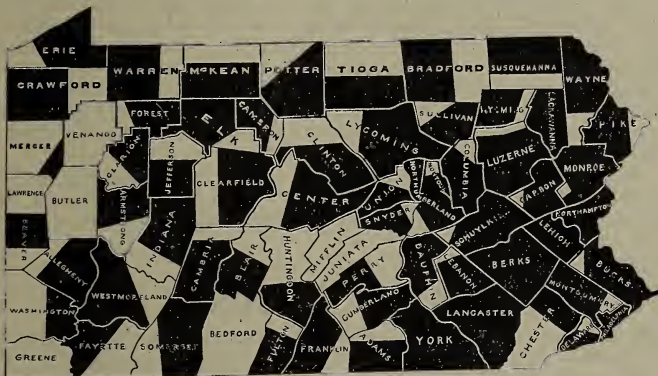
Population Under License, 82 per cent.

Pennsylvania is under license and is perhaps the strongest license state in the Union. In the campaign of 1914, one of the whisky journals editorially referred to Pennsylvania as the "Gibraltar of the liquor traffic."

One and one-fifth per cent of all male citizens engaged in gainful occupations in the state of Pennsylvania are employed as makers or sellers of whisky and beer, thus giving the liquor traffic in the Keystone state a liberally paid and steadily employed army 33,000 strong, well scattered over the state.

The breweries and distilleries of Pennsylvania have a combined capital of \$110,000,000.00, to say nothing of surplus and undivided profits.

WET AND DRY MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY 1, 1915.



The annual drink bill for the state of Pennsylvania is approximately \$200,000,000.00.

The Brooks law was enacted in 1887 and without important modifications has stood to the present day. The praise of this high license law is sung by every advocate of high license in every state of the Union. All sorts of interpretations have been placed upon it by the courts, until it has come to be quite generally recognized that each license court judge is practically a law unto himself so far as the licensing of the liquor traffic is concerned. In 1914, Judge Criswell refused every applicant for license in Venango county, ruling that there was no necessity for any of the licenses applied for. In his decision, the judge made the contention that unless the applicant can convince the judge that license is necessary for the good of the community, it is the privilege as well as the duty of the judge to refuse such license. This decision was appealed first to the Superior and later to the Supreme Court, both tribunals sustaining Judge Criswell. This decision is the most important victory secured by the anti-liquor

forces since the Brooks law was put into operation. In the very nature of the case, it is bound to make the license question the big issue in all future judicial campaigns. Already the wet and dry forces are lining up for a dozen or more judgeship fights in the fall election of 1915.

Legislation.

The most aggressive and intensive campaign yet waged in the history of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League was that of 1914. County local option was the big issue. Both candidates for governor and two of the leading candidates for United States Senator openly advocated it. No prediction can be made as to the possible outcome of the fight for county local option in the legislature. The result will hinge on the ability of the new governor to influence certain legislators not committed either way by pre-election pledges.

It is conceded by both sides that county local option on the liquor question will mean thirty-five to forty dry counties in Pennsylvania within a few months. Hence the bitterness of the fight over this issue.

RHODE ISLAND

Area, 1,067 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 193 Sq. Miles.
Population, 542,610.	Population under no-license, 16,850.
Urban population, 524,654.	Rural population, 17,956.
Density of population per square mile.....	508.5
Foreign-born population	33 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	3
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	1,795
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	2,234.0
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	280,605.8
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	691,734
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	141.7
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	229.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	134.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	2,484
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 118,850.	No. pupils enrolled, 78,764.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	23.2
Church Communicants, 264,712.	
Population Under No-License, 3 per cent.	
Population Under License, 97 per cent.	

Rhode Island was among the first states to adopt a local option provision in the battle against the use of intoxicating

drinks. In 1838 the first local option law was passed, giving to the towns the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Under this law certain town councils refused to license at all and the famous "licenses cases" which went to the United States Supreme Court grew out of this refusal. In July, 1852, the so-called Maine law went into effect and was not changed to a license law until 1863. It was strengthened in 1857 by a "Nuisance Act." In 1872 the "Ohio Civil Damage law" was passed. In 1874 another prohibitory law was passed, but the next year the license law was re-adopted. In 1886 the last effort of that first generation of fighters was made and a constitutional amendment was passed and endorsed by popular vote. But again the influx of immigrants who were accustomed to use intoxicants supplied the voters, who repealed the amendment in 1889. The present license law is as near a "Model License law" as any state has passed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Area, 30,495 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 22,958 Sq. Miles.

Population, 1,515,400. Population under no-license, 920,000.

Urban population, 224,832. Rural population, 1,290,568.

Density of population per square mile.....49.7

Foreign-born population 0.4 per cent.

Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....1

Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....229

Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....1,486,102

Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....82,341.8

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....None

Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....4,607

Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....31.5

Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....101.7

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....115.0

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....1,260

(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of school age, 517,875. No. pupils enrolled, 334,902.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....32.6

Church Communicants, 665,933.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Abbeville 34,804	Edgefield 28,281	Marion 20,596
Anderson 69,568	Fairfield 29,442	Marlboro 31,189
Berkeley 23,487	Greenville ...68,377	Newberry ...34,586
Cherokee 26,179	Greenwood ..34,225	Oconee 27,337
Chester 29,425	Hampton 25,126	Pickens 25,422
Chesterfield .26,301	Horry 26,995	Spartanburg .83,465
Clarendon ...32,188	Kershaw 27,094	Saluda 20,943
Colleton 35,390	Lancaster ...26,650	Sumter 38,472
Darlington ..36,027	Laurens 41,550	York 47,718
Dillon 22,615	Lee 25,318	

Names and Population of All Wet Counties.

Aiken	41,000	Charleston .	100,000	Lexington ...	32,040
Bamberg ...	18,544	Dorchester .	17,891	Orangeburg .	55,893
Barnwell ...	34,209	Florence ...	32,000	Richland ...	55,000
Beaufort ...	40,000	Georgetown..	41,000	Union	30,000
Calhoun	16,634	Jasper	10,000	Williamsb'rg	37,626

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Abbeville ...	4,459	Greenville ...	15,741	Orangeburg .	5,906
Anderson ...	9,654	Greenwood ..	6,614	Spartanburg..	17,517
Chester	4,754	Laurens	4,318	Sumter	8,109
Gaffney	4,767	Newberry ...	5,028		

Population Under No-License, 65 per cent.

Population Under License, 35 per cent.

The temperance forces of South Carolina are planning for a state-wide Prohibition fight. The matter will come before the next legislature and the probabilities are that the question will be submitted to a vote of the people either the latter part of 1915 or in 1916.

WET AND DRY MAP OF SOUTH CAROLINA, JAN. 1, 1915.



SOUTH DAKOTA

Area, 76,868 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 60,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 583,888.	Population under no-license, 400,000.
Urban population, 76,673.	Rural population, 507,215.
Density of population per square mile.....	7.6
Foreign-born population	17.3 per cent.
Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	44,557
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	24.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	148.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	48.3
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	1,002
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 169,328.	No. pupils enrolled, 126,253.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	40.3
Church Communicants, 161,961.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Armstrong ..	647	Dewey	1,145	Spink	15,931
Bennett	96	Hyde	3,307	Sully	2,462
Buffalo	1,589	Jerauld	5,120	Todd	2,164
Clark	10,901	Mellette	1,700	Washabauh.	
Clay	8,711	Perkins	11,348	Washington .	
Corson	2,929	Shannon		Ziebach	

Population Under No-License, 73 per cent.

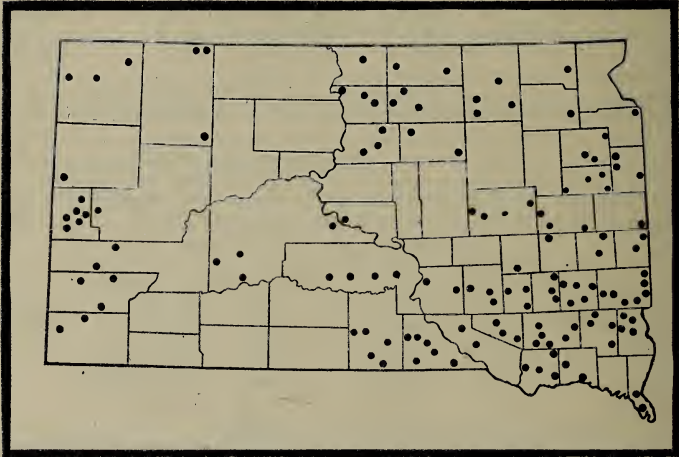
Population Under License, 27 per cent.

South Dakota is presumed to be dry until voted wet. A vote may be had in every municipality once each year to determine whether the sale of liquor shall be permitted. Where a majority vote is secured in favor of such sale saloons may exist for one year, and at the end of that time the municipality or township automatically goes dry unless a new election is held and a majority vote is cast in favor of saloons. At the last election held in November, 1914, a law initiated by the United States Brewers' Association, reversing this situation and requiring that when a town votes wet it remain wet automatically until the temperance people bring on an election, was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The number of saloons is limited to one for each 600 and major fraction of the population. The railroads have issued orders discontinuing the sale of intoxicating liquors on all trains

within the state. There are 400 towns in the state that are dry and 127 wet ones. There are about 325 saloons in the state. A 9 o'clock closing law is rigidly enforced, and a state-wide Prohibition campaign is in progress. The question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor throughout the state is to be voted on in November, 1916.

WET AND DRY MAP OF SOUTH DAKOTA, JAN. 1, 1915.



TENNESSEE

Area, 41,687 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 41,687 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,184,789.	Population under no-license, 2,184,789.
Urban population, 441,045.	Rural population, 1,743,744.
Density of population per square mile.....	52.4
Foreign-born population	0.9 per cent
Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	1,794,668.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	225,923
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	71.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	100.9
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	123.7

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....1,793
 (Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
 Children of school age, 697,132. No. pupils enrolled, 521,753.
 Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....38.9
 Church Communicants, 697,570.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bristol	7,148	Columbia ...	5,754	Memphis ...	131,105
Chattanooga.	44,604	Jackson	15,779	Nashville ...	110,364
Clarksville ..	8,548	Johnson City	8,502	Park City ..	5,126
Cleveland ..	5,549	Knoxville ...	36,346		

Tennessee is under statutory Prohibition. In the rural districts of the state the law is well enforced, and in the cities the efforts to strictly enforce the provisions of the law have met with a larger measure of success during the past year than ever before. The nuisance law, passed in 1913, has served to help conditions in the large centers of population. The people are so well satisfied with the Prohibition policy that all political parties in the state have declared for the maintenance and enforcement of Prohibition.

The temperance forces of Tennessee are pressing for additional enforcement legislation along the following lines:

1. A law to deal with the so-called soft-drink stands, clubs and other subterfuges by means of which the laws are now being violated.

2. The interstate shipment bill which was enacted in 1913 for the purpose of making the federal anti-liquor shipment law effective, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the state, has been deprived of its main feature and rendered almost valueless. The need is for a law of this character that will stand the test of the courts.

3. A search and seizure law.

4. A law prohibiting the advertising of intoxicating liquors within the state.

5. A law giving power for the removal from office of any and all state, county and municipal officers who violate their sworn obligations to enforce the laws.

TEXAS

Area, 262,398 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 222,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 3,896,542.	Population under no-license, 3,409,476.
Urban population, 938,104.	Rural population, 2,958,438.
Density of population per square mile.....	14.8
Foreign-born population	6.2 per cent.
Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None

Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....None
 Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....473,184.8
 Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....740,502
 Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....22.1
 Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....104.0
 Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....110.5
 No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....2,986
 (Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
 Children of School Age, 1,295,342. No. pupils enrolled, 821,631.
 Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....37.2
 Church Communicants, 1,226,906.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Andrews	975	Deaf Smith...	3,942	Howard	8,881
Angelina	17,705	Delta	14,566	Hunt	48,116
Archer	6,525	Denton	31,258	Hutchison ..	892
Armstrong ...	2,682	Dickens	3,092	Irion	1,283
Atascosa	10,004	Dimmitt	3,460	Jack	11,817
Bailey	312	Donley	5,284	Jackson	
Bandera	4,921	Eastland	23,421	Jasper	14,000
Baylor	8,411	Ector	1,178	Jeff Davis...	1,678
Borden	1,386	Edwards	3,768	Johnson	34,460
Bosque	19,013	Ellis	53,629	Jones	24,299
Bowie	34,827	Erath	32,095	Kaufman	35,323
Brazoria	13,299	Fannin	44,801	Kent	2,655
Brewster	5,220	Fisher	12,596	Kimble	3,261
Briscoe	2,162	Floyd	4,638	King	810
Brown	22,935	Foard	5,726	Kleburg	
Brooks	new	Franklin	9,331	Knox	9,625
Burnet	10,755	Frio	8,895	Lamar	46,544
Caldwell	24,237	Gaines	1,255	Lamb	540
Callahan	12,973	Garza	1,995	Lampasas ...	9,532
Camp	9,551	Glasscock ...	1,143	Leon	16,583
Carson	2,127	Gray	3,405	Limestone ...	34,621
Cass	27,587	Grayson	65,996	Lipscomb	2,634
Castro	1,850	Gregg	14,140	Live Oak	3,442
Cherokee	29,038	Hale	7,566	Loving	249
Childress	9,538	Hall	8,297	Lubbock	3,624
Clay	17,043	Hamilton	15,316	Lynn	1,713
Cochran	65	Hansford	935	McCulloch ...	13,405
Coke	6,412	Hardeman ...	11,213	McMullen ...	1,091
Coleman	22,618	Hardin	12,947	Madison	10,318
Collin	49,021	Harrison	37,243	Marion	10,472
Collingsw'rth.	5,224	Hartley	1,298	Martin	1,549
Comanche ...	27,186	Haskell	16,249	Mason	
Concho	6,654	Hays	15,518	Matagorda ...	13,594
Cooke	26,603	Hemphill	3,170	Midland	3,464
Coryell	21,703	Henderson ...	20,131	Mills	9,694
Cottle	4,396	Hill	40,760	Mitchell	8,956
Crane	331	Hockley	137	Montgomery .	
Crockett	1,296	Hood	10,008	Montague ...	25,123
Crosby	1,765	Hopkins	31,038	Moore	561
Dawson	2,320	Houston	29,564	Morris	10,439

Motley	2,396	Runnels	20,858	Titus	16,422
Nacogdoches.	27,406	Rusk	26,946	Trinity	12,768
Navarro	47,070	Sabine	8,582	Tyler	10,250
Newton	10,850	San A'g'stine.	11,264	Upshur	19,960
Nolan	11,999	San Jacinto...	9,542	Upton	501
Ochiltree	1,602	San Saba.....	11,245	Uvalde	11,233
Oldham	812	Schleicher ...	1,893	Van Zandt ..	25,651
Panola	20,424	Scurry	10,924	Walker	16,061
Parker	26,331	Shelby	26,423	Ward	2,389
Parmer	1,555	Sherman	1,376	Wheeler	5,258
Polk	17,459	Smith	41,746	Willacy	
Potter	12,424	Sumervell ...	3,931	Wilbarger ...	12,000
Rains	6,787	Stephens	7,980	Winkler	422
Randall	3,312	Sterling	1,493	Wise	26,450
Real		Stonewall ...	5,320	Wood	23,417
Red River....	28,564	Swisher	4,012	Yoakum	602
Reeves	4,392	Taylor	26,293	Young	13,657
Roberts ...	950	Terry	1,474	Zapata	3,809
Rockwell	8,072	Throckmort'n.	4,563	Zavalla	1,889

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Abilene	9,204	Ennis	5,669	Marshall	11,452
Amarillo	9,957	Gainesville ..	7,624	Sherman	12,412
Brownwood .	6,967	Greenville ...	8,850	Sulphur Spgs.	5,151
Cleburne	10,364	Hillsboro	6,115	Paris	11,269
Corsicana ...	9,749	Houston Hts.	6,984	Weatherford..	5,074
Denison	13,632	Longview ...	5,155	Tyler	10,400

Population Under No-License, 87 per cent.

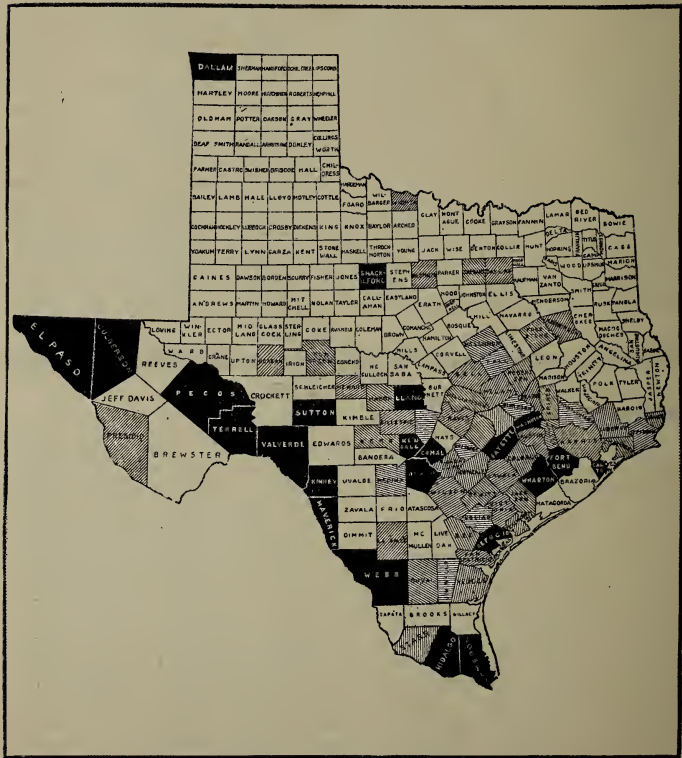
Population Under License, 13 per cent.

Texas, the largest state in the Union, is under county local option. The state has an area of 265,000 square miles. From north to south, it is 825 miles, and from east to west, 740 miles. A line that would measure Texas from north to south, placed on the northern border, would take in most of South Dakota, part of New Hampshire, Wyoming, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Iowa, Illinois, Nevada, Arkansas, part of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Only three counties and a few precincts were saloonless in 1887. The state had a population in 1910 of 3,896,542. Two hundred twenty thousand square miles are under Prohibition, and 3,409,477 people live in Prohibition territory. The state has 249 organized and three recently created, unorganized counties. One hundred seventy-seven counties have banished saloons by direct vote. Fifty-two counties are without saloons, except in one or two places each. Twenty counties are entirely open to saloons. Seven-eighths of the territory is under Prohibition, and practically four-fifths of the population live in Prohibition territory.

The saloons of Texas are mainly in the large cities, kept there

on the authority of the ignorant and corrupt voters. The lawless element from all the dry territory has drifted into these cities, making it practically impossible to dislodge saloons in these centers of population under the local option law. The only hope for no-license in the cities of Texas lies in the enactment of a state-wide prohibitory law.

WET AND DRY MAP OF TEXAS, JANUARY 1, 1915.



At the regular session of the Thirty-third legislature of the state of Texas, legislation was enacted prohibiting the shipping, transporting, carrying or delivering of intoxicating liquors within

the borders of the state; also prohibiting interstate shipment of liquors into the state; also prohibiting anyone, in person, by letter, circular or other printed or written manner, soliciting or taking orders for intoxicating liquors in any subdivision of the state which has voted dry.

UTAH

Area, 82,184 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 60,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 373,351.	Population under no-license, 125,000.
Urban population, 172,934.	Rural population, 200,417.
Density of population per square mile.....	4.5
Foreign-born population	17.6 per cent.
Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	123,761.8
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	149,715
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	48.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	91.6
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	105.5
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	660
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 121,712.	No. pupils enrolled, 91,611.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	44.1
Church Communicants, 172,814.	

The state of Utah is about as near state-wide Prohibition as any license or local option state in the Union. On June 27, 1911, local option elections were held in 110 cities and towns in the state. Salt Lake City and Ogden, the two largest cities, together with twenty-one other towns, voted wet; eighty-seven towns and cities, however, voted dry.

The vote in Salt Lake City stood 14,008 wet and 9,328 dry. The majority in favor of saloons in Ogden was only 1,652. In the whole state the majority was 7,000 for the drys.

As a result of the 1911 elections, 101 saloons were swept out of existence, and only 235 saloons left in the state. Of this number, 141 were in Salt Lake City, thirty-two in Ogden, and the remaining sixty-two scattered throughout the state. In 1913, a few more local option elections were held, and one or two more towns captured by the drys.

Utah's local option law made all territory outside of cities and towns dry; therefore the state is really dry, with the exception of its two largest cities, the mining and railroad camps, and one residence town.

VERMONT

Area, 9,124 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 8,690 Sq. Miles.
Population, 355,956.	Population under no-license, 273,800.
Urban population, 168,943.	Rural population, 187,013.
Density of population per square mile	39
Foreign-born population	14.0 per cent.
Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914.....	None
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	107.6
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	278.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	111.5
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	213
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 78,294.	No. pupils enrolled, 66,615.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	36.2
Church Communicants, 147,223.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Bennington ..21,378	Grand Isle.... 3,761	Orange 18,703
Caledonia ...26,031	Lamoille 12,585	Orleans 23,337
		Windham ...26,932

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Barre 10,734	Brattleboro .. 7,541	St. Johnsb'ry. 8,098
Bennington .. 8,033	Rockingham . 6,207	

Population Under No-License, 77 per cent.

Population Under License, 23 per cent.

For fifty years previous to May 1, 1903, under state Prohibition, Vermont had no licensed liquor saloons.

By a referendum vote, February 3, 1903, the state prohibitory law was repealed, and a local option, high license law was adopted, the majority in favor of the local option law being 1,041.

The first town elections under the new law were held March 3, 1903. At that time, 154 towns and cities of the state voted against license, and ninety-two voted for it. The total majority in favor of license was 5,360.

The number of towns voting for license in each successive year from 1903 to 1914 inclusive has been ninety-two, forty, thirty, twenty-eight, twenty-one, twenty-four, twenty. Every year there have been a few small towns voting license in which no licenses

have been granted. So the number of saloon towns has always been smaller than the number of licensed towns.

In 1912 the number of license towns was twenty-one, of which fifteen had saloon licenses. The total majority against license was 9,238.

In 1913 there was a slight reaction resulting in twenty-four towns voting for license of which eighteen have saloons. The total majority against license was 7,282. These figures were better than for any preceding year except 1912.

In 1914, twenty towns voted for license, the smallest number in any year since the present law went into effect. The total majority against license was 10,195, the largest number in any year. The number of towns having saloons was seventeen, the smallest number in any year except 1912.

As in the two preceding years, every county gave a no-license majority. Windsor county has one saloon town; Addison, Essex, Franklin and Washington two each; Chittenden has three and Rutland five.

There has been no session of the state legislature during the past year, but it is expected that during the session beginning in January, 1915, a bill will be introduced to submit the question of state Prohibition to a popular vote sometime in the following autumn.

VIRGINIA

Area, 40,262 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 38,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,061,612.	Population under no-license, 1,500,000.
Urban population, 476,529	Rural population, 1,585,083
Density of population per square mile	51.2
Foreign-born population	1.3 per cent.
Number of distilleries operated in 1914.....	60
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	351,831
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals)	1,478,352.1
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914	2,822,304.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.)	197,035
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population	81.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population	176.4
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	159.8
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts	1,283
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 651,469.	No. pupils enrolled, 402,109
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	35.6
Church Communicants 793,546	
State Prohibition goes into effect November 1, 1916.	

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Accomac	36,650	Goochland ..	9,237	N'rth'mb'r'l'd..	10,777
Amelia	8,720	Giles	11,623	Nottaway ...	13,462
Amherst	18,932	Gloucester ...	12,477	Orange	13,486
Appomattox ..	8,904	Grayson	19,856	Page	14,147
Augusta	32,445	Hanover	17,200	Powhatan ...	6,099
Bland	5,154	Highland	5,317	Prince George	7,848
Botetourt ...	17,727	Isle of Wight.	14,929	Pr'nce Willi'm.	12,026
Buchanan	12,334	James City...	6,338	Pulaski	17,246
Buckingham..	15,204	King George.	6,378	Rappahanno'k	8,044
Caroline	16,596	King William	8,547	Russell	23,474
Carroll	21,116	King & Queen.	9,576	Scott	23,814
Charles City..	5,253	Lancaster ...	9,752	Shenandoah .	20,942
Charlotte	15,785	Lee	23,840	Smyth	20,326
Clarke	7,468	Loudoun	21,167	Southampton.	26,302
Craig	4,711	Louisa	16,578	Spotsylvania.	9,935
Culpeper	13,472	Lunenburg ..	12,780	Stafford	8,070
Cumberland ..	9,195	Mathews	8,922	Surry	9,715
Dickenson ...	9,199	Middlesex ...	8,852	Warren	8,589
Essex	9,105	Montgomery .	17,268	Wise	34,162
Fauquier	22,526	Nansemond ..	26,886	Wythe	20,372
Floyd	14,092	Nelson	16,821	York	7,757
Fluvanna ...	8,323	New Kent ..	4,682		
Frederick ...	12,787	Northampton.	16,672		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Charlott'sville	6,765	Fredericksb'rg	5,874	Suffolk	7,008
Clifton Forge.	5,748	Radford	4,202	Winchester ..	5,864
Danville	19,020	Staunton	10,604		

Population Under No-License, 72 per cent.

Population Under License, 28 per cent.

In 1886 a local option law was passed by the Virginia legislature giving to magisterial districts, counties, towns and cities the right to call elections on the liquor question. In 1904 the Mann law was adopted, strengthening very materially the liquor laws which had been in operation a long time. The principal effect of the Mann law was to close saloons in the rural districts. In 1908 the Byrd-Mann law was enacted by the General Assembly, which strengthened the Mann law and closed hundreds of small, isolated distilleries in various parts of the state. This law also introduced very strong enforcement features into the Virginia statutes. In 1910 the chief issue of the temperance forces was that of state-wide Prohibition. The bill for an election on state-wide Prohibition failed in the legislature of 1910; was passed by the house and defeated by the senate in 1912, but was passed by the house by an overwhelming vote in 1914 and in the senate by the casting of the deciding vote, on a tie, by the president of that body.

WET AND DRY MAP OF VIRGINIA, JANUARY 1, 1915.



The state-wide election was called in June, 1914, and held September 22 of the same year. Prohibition prevailed in seventy-one of the one hundred counties, in sixteen of the twenty cities and in nearly every incorporated town in the commonwealth. The majority for state-wide Prohibition out of a total vote of about 150,000 was 30,365. The law will be effective November 1, 1916.

While creating sentiment and working toward state-wide Prohibition in Virginia, the Anti-Saloon League, in legislature after legislature, has procured helpful and effective enforcement laws, some of them with special reference to making state-wide Prohibition effective when it should be obtained. When the election took place on September 22, the liquor licenses in the state numbered only 914 as against over 3,000 when the Anti-Saloon League was organized in 1901.

The Prohibition victory will be followed up during 1915 by work which will doubtless result in the election in the fall of a house and senate committed to the proper enforcement of the prohibitory law voted by the people September 22, 1914. A strong organization was perfected for the state-wide fight, and through the same organization, it is believed, a General Assembly in thorough sympathy with Prohibition in Virginia will assemble in Richmond in January, 1916.

WASHINGTON

Area, 66,836 Sq. Miles	Area under no-license, 58,147 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,141,990.	Population under no-license 480,500.
Urban population, 605,530.	Rural population, 536,460.
Density of population per square mile	17.1
Foreign-born population	22.4 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914	4

Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	16,595
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	21,223.0
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914	364,750.6
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.)	965.562
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population	49.4
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	174.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	162.1
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	2,612
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 258,088.	No. pupils enrolled, 215,688.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	39.5
Church Communicants, 191,976.	

State Prohibition goes into effect Jan 1, 1916.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Cowlitz	12,561	Island	4,704	Mason	5,156
Garfield	4,199	Klickitat	10,180	San Juan	3,603

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bellingham	24,298
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Population Under No-License, 42 per cent.

Population Under License, 58 per cent.

The local option law of Washington, which provides for a vote on the liquor question in towns, cities and in the unincorporated portion of counties, as separate units, has been in operation since 1909.

Thus far, 220 elections have been held under the provisions of this law; 140 of these elections have resulted in dry victories, while eighty have resulted in wet victories. As a result of these elections, 572 saloons have been abolished, and 87 per cent of the area of the state has been made dry.

At the present time, the unincorporated portions of thirty-four counties are without saloons, and six counties are entirely dry.

On November 3, 1914, Washington voted on state-wide Prohibition, the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution being adopted by a majority of 18,632 out of a total of 361,048. The total vote cast at this election was larger by 42,000 than any other vote ever cast in the state.

Of the thirty-nine counties in the state, thirty-three gave majorities in favor of Prohibition. The only counties giving wet majorities were Garfield, Mason, King, Pierce, Thurston and Jefferson.

The Prohibition law goes into effect January 1, 1916. It will put out of business approximately 1,100 saloons, twenty-four breweries and one small distillery.

WET AND DRY MAP OF WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1915.



WEST VIRGINIA

Area, 24,022 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 24,022 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,221,119.	Population under no-license, 1,221,119.
Urban population, 228,242.	Rural population, 992,877.
Density of population per square mile.....	50.8
Foreign-born population	4.7 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	63,560
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	268,111.2
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	314,074.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	342,942
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	66.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	141.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	120.6
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	1,028
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 353,899.	No. pupils enrolled, 276,458.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	37.4
Church Communicants, 301,565.	

The prohibitory law went into effect July 1, 1914.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Benwood	4,976	Fairmont	9,711	Moundsville .	8,918
Bluefield	11,188	Grafton	7,563	Parkersburg .	17,842
Charleston ..	22,996	Huntington ..	31,161	Wheeling	41,641
Clarksburg ..	9,201	Martinsburg .	10,698		
Elkins	5,260	Morgantown .	9,150		

West Virginia is under constitutional Prohibition. The prohibitory law became operative July 1, 1914. For several weeks prior to that time liquor houses in adjoining states used every known plan of advertising to prepare the way for breaking down the law. Newspapers, billboards and mails were used. In addition to this, agents were sent into every section of the state.

The mail order houses still flood the state with all sorts of inducements to buy liquor, but despite all that has been done by this lawless element, West Virginia has shown great results in favor of Prohibition.

The law, commonly known as the Yost law, provides for a State Commissioner of Prohibition. Hon. Fred O. Blue is making good in that capacity. The Anti-Saloon League works in perfect harmony with his office.

Hon. H. D. Hatfield, the governor of the state, lends all the influence and power of his office for law enforcement. The illicit liquor dealer finds but little aid and comfort in any of the officials throughout the state. It may be noted that the Commissioner of Prohibition has the authority to officiate in the place of any subordinate who fails to do his duty.

Inquiry in all lines of business shows general satisfaction. Some instances may be cited. A Chesapeake & Ohio passenger conductor writes:

Before July 1st, I cannot say I thought much of the chance to break up the drunkenness and disorder on the train. I must confess immediate results are almost past belief. Several pay days and Saturdays have passed and there has been no drinking worth mentioning. We are now handling larger crowds with perfect ease. The women and children are now traveling on the money that was spent for booze and partly because they are not afraid to travel.

A letter from Montgomery, a town which has long borne a reputation for drunkenness, says:

There has been no arrest here since July 1st, and Mr. Davis, who made a living for years feeding prisoners in the town jail, has gone out of business.

A shoe merchant from Wheeling writes:

Our business has increased 35 per cent over the same time last year, and this in spite of the fact that we have fewer normal buyers than a year ago.

He adds:

We are now selling shoes to men who used to beg the old shoes left by our customers.

The above testimonials are fair samples of the general effect upon business.

The following table will show the effect upon the criminal work in the state:

How Prohibition Prohibits.

Comparative statement of number of arrests and number of

charges of drunkenness in the following sixteen cities and towns in West Virginia for the months of July, August and September, 1913, under license rule; and for the months of July, August and September, 1914, under state-wide Prohibition:

	1913 Arrests	1913 Drunks	1914 Arrests	1914 Drunks	Decrease in	Decr'se in Drunks
Wheeling	894	306	405	75	489	231
Fairmont	273	205	104	41	169	164
Moundsville	78	30	32	11	46	19
Harper's Ferry...	34	9	5	00	29	9
Welch	33	33	5	2	28	31
Sistersville	53	44	11	8	42	36
Ronceverte	18	11	2	2	16	9
Benwood	161	59	50	27	102	32
Clendenin	25	10	4	2	21	8
Weston	51	26	22	6	29	20
Monangah	42	31	10	10	32	21
Cameron	7	4	9	00	00	4
Parsons	8	7	00	00	8	7
Kimball	11	9	4	2	7	7
Princeton	45	8	17	3	28	5
Charles Town ...	61	51	16	11	45	40
	1,831	856	726	205	1,105	651

Recapitulation.

Total arrests during July, August and September, 1913..	1,831
Total arrests during July, August and September, 1914..	726
Decrease in number of arrests	1,105
Total arrests for drunkenness, 1913	856
Total arrests for drunkenness, 1914	205
Decrease	651

Governor Hatfield has issued a public statement containing the following:

I have had numbers of men who were really opposed to Prohibition and who voted against its adoption, to state to me that they were convinced that the people were right in adopting a Prohibition clause to the state constitution, eliminating the manufacture and sale of whisky and all other kinds of intoxicants, and that should the opportunity afford itself they would unhesitatingly register their influence and support in behalf of the dry cause.

We find that even among the element that opposed the state's being dry a disposition is manifested to see that the law is now enforced in its every particular. We have experienced no serious obstacles to the strict enforcement of the law.

West Virginia's Prohibition law is the strictest found on any of the statute books in the Union, and for this reason I believe it is the best. No effort was spared to inform the people of its provisions, that these provisions were strict, and that the law was backed up by severe penalties.

Our organization for the enforcement of the law is small, and it is inexpensive, yet it is complete and effectual.

We are accomplishing surprisingly satisfactory results, and it cannot be said that West Virginia's Prohibition law is not indeed a complete success.

Legitimate business enterprises have not suffered, but thousands of fam-

ilies have been made happier, and grocery bills, rentals and other necessary items are being paid promptly by hundreds of men who formerly drank and gambled away their earnings, while wives and children were left without subsistence.

We feel that our standard of citizenship will be higher, and that the generations to come in West Virginia will be better from the standpoint of strength, education and intelligence.

Experience has demonstrated a few weak places in the state law, which will undoubtedly be corrected at the legislative session of 1915. Laws will probably be passed as follows:

First: Preventing the shipment and delivery of liquors into the state by common carriers.

Second: Preventing the giving away of intoxicating liquors.

Third: Preventing the keeping of liquors in any public place for any use whatever.

The people of West Virginia have eliminated the liquor question from the politics of the state. Political parties cannot burden the ticket with wet candidates. Everywhere is manifested the desire on the part of men in all political parties to bow to the will of the people, and enforce Prohibition in spirit and to the letter.

WISCONSIN

Area, 55,256 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 29,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,333,860.	Population under no-license, 586,144.
Urban population, 1,004,320.	Rural population, 1,329,540.
Density of population per square mile.....	22.0
Foreign-born population	24.9 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	2
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	587,058
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	2,482,343.6
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	2,291,400.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	5,278,989
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	76.1
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	282.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	71.8
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	11,187
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 693,156.	No. pupils enrolled, 464,311.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	29.6
Church Communicants, 1,000,903.	

Population Under No-License, 25 per cent.

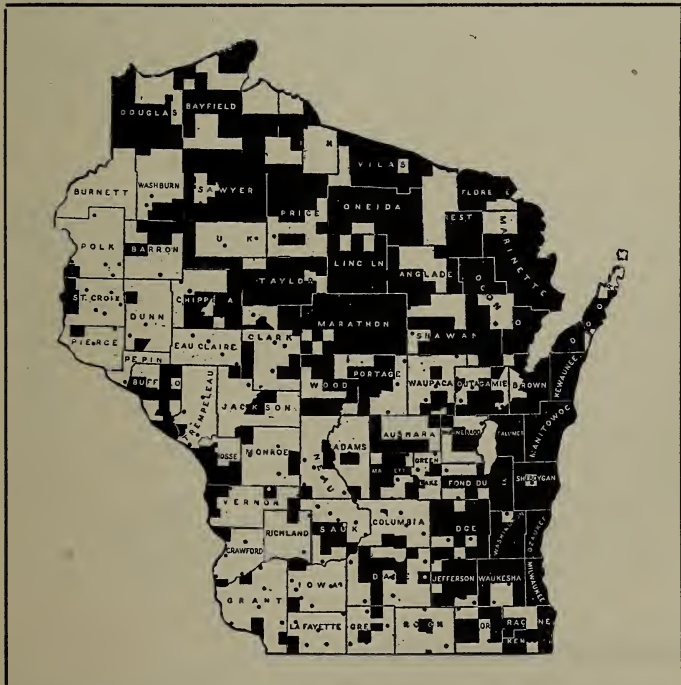
Population Under License, 75 per cent.

The law of Wisconsin provides for local option for towns, villages and cities, and under these provisions many no-license contests are fought out each year with a steady gain for the tem-

perance forces. County option was defeated at the last session of the legislature, but the fight will be renewed in 1915. The campaign is continued to extend the "dry zone" around the State University at Madison from 3,200 feet, the present limit, to the five mile limit.

In the city of Milwaukee there are 2,012 saloons, a larger number in proportion to the population than are to be found in any large city in the United States.

WET AND DRY MAP OF WISCONSIN, JANUARY 1, 1915.



In the spring elections of 1914, thirty-three incorporated cities and villages, previously wet, voted dry, and only one dry village of seven hundred people voted wet, thus making a net gain of thirty-two. Hot contests will be on in hundreds of places the coming spring with a very good outlook in many of them for the temperance forces.

A determined effort was made by the liquor interest to induce the legislature to so amend the Baker law as to destroy its effectiveness. The effort failed. The Baker law provides that saloon licenses be granted on a ratio of one for every two hundred and fifty people or fraction thereof. Though where there was a larger number than this doing business when the law went into effect in 1907 they might continue provided they remained in the same location. The law was ignored in many places, and many new licenses given in excess of one for every two hundred fifty people. The Anti-Saloon League carried a case to the state Supreme Court. The court decided these places illegal. The liquor interests then made a great effort to induce the legislature to so amend the law as to legalize all saloons doing business up to that time. This effort failed. The enforcement of the law has closed over two hundred saloons in Milwaukee, and many more in other parts of the state.

WYOMING

Area, 97,594 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 96,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 145,965.	Population under no-license, 50,000.
Urban population, 43,221.	Rural population, 102,744.
Density of population per square mile.....	1.5
Foreign-born population	19.9 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1914.....	None
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1914.....	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1914 (gals.).....	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1914.....	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1914 (bbls.).....	15,425
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....	13.0
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	111.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	197.3
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....	662
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)	
Children of school age, 30,886.	No. pupils enrolled, 24,584.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school.....	35.5
Church Communicants, 23,945.	

Population Under No-License, 34 per cent.

Population Under License, 66 per cent.

Wyoming is under license and municipal council option in the incorporated towns and villages of the state, while unincorporated sections of the state are under Prohibition.

During recent years a remarkable change has taken place in Wyoming conditions so far as moral reform is concerned. The

newcomers in Wyoming are of a sturdy character who stand for the higher ideals of citizenship, and as a result the open town, with the desperado, the gambler, the roulette wheel operator, the prize fight promoter and the advocate of licensed vice and saloon domination, are all rapidly passing.

No saloon is permitted to exist under the law outside of incorporated towns and cities. Five of the incorporated cities have already excluded the saloon by action of the city councils. The Yellowstone National Park, which is under the control of the United States Government, is also dry, intoxicating liquor not being permitted to pass its portals. The large Shoshone Indian Reservation is entirely dry.

The saloons are closed on Sunday in most parts of the state, and by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the club saloon has ceased to exist by legal right.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court supports the constitutionality of the Sunday closing law, which is being vigorously enforced in all parts of the state.

Counties are being organized. A petition is being prepared to present to the legislature in January, 1915, asking that the proposition for state-wide Prohibition be submitted to the voters at the next general election.

Constitution of the Anti-Saloon League of America

Adopted at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1913.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this organization is the Anti-Saloon League of America.

ARTICLE II. OBJECT.

The object of this League is the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic, for the accomplishing of which the alliance of all who are in harmony with this object is invited. The League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on all questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS.

The officers of this League shall be: A president, twelve vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and a general superintendent, all of whom shall be elected biennially by the Board of Directors at the time of each national convention; also a general manager of publishing interests, a financial secretary, a legislative superintendent, an assistant general superintendent, a superintendent of total abstinence work and an attorney, who shall be chosen biennially by the Board of Directors upon nomination of the Executive Committee; also superintendents of the several state departments, each of whom shall be named annually by the State Board of Trustees or Headquarters Committee of the state department concerned; but such superintendent shall not perform any of the duties of such office or be entitled to any salary beyond the period of three months unless within that time his appointment is confirmed by the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America and a commission issued to said superintendent by said committee. In the event the said Executive Committee and the State Board of Trustees shall not agree, the question shall be referred to the Board of Directors with power to act.

ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of two representatives from each state department and additional representatives as follows: Each state having a population of more than one million, according to the last federal census, shall have an additional member of the Board of Directors for each additional one million population or major part thereof. Provided, that the maximum representation on the Board of Directors be limited to five members from each state department.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall transact the business of the League and shall have power to adopt such By-Laws

in conformity with this Constitution as may be necessary for the conduct of the League's affairs. The National Board of Trustees shall perform all the duties of said Board of Directors until such board is elected.

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of sixteen members to be elected biennially by the Board of Directors. This Executive Committee shall consist of one member from each of the following districts: District No. 1, the New England states; District No. 2, New York; District No. 3, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and the District of Columbia; District No. 4, Pennsylvania; District No. 5, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; District No. 6, Ohio and West Virginia; District No. 7, Indiana and Michigan; District No. 8, Illinois; District No. 9, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; District No. 10, Georgia, Alabama and Florida; District No. 11, Louisiana and Texas; District No. 12, Missouri and Arkansas; District No. 13, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; District No. 14, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma; District No. 15, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; District No. 16, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota.

ARTICLE VI. STATE BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

There shall be a Board of Trustees for each state department of the League. Each such board shall be representative of the church bodies and other organizations in the state co-operating in the League, and shall be elected annually or biennially by such method as may be determined by the state conventions or State Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VII. HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE.

There shall be a Headquarters Committee for each state department of the League consisting of not less than five members, all of whom shall be elected annually or biennially by the State Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VIII. CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of this League shall be held biennially. The time and place for such convention shall be fixed by the Board of Directors at the preceding biennial meeting. All persons shall be recognized as delegates to the convention who are appointed by local church, Sunday school, Gideons, Young People's Societies, temperance organizations, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. or district or annual association, synod or convention of a religious body, or by any state Board of Trustees or State Headquarters Commit-

tee, or any other organization co-operating with the state department.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this constitution may be made at any biennial meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board of Directors present and voting upon recommendation of a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee, or, in the absence of such recommendation, by a three-fourths vote of the members of the Board of Directors present and voting. Final vote upon any proposed amendment shall not be taken within twenty-four hours after it shall have been presented to the board.

ARTICLE X.

This Constitution shall be in effect on and after June 1, 1914.

BY-LAWS OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

1. The general superintendent shall give his entire time to the organization and work of the League, and the superintendency of its activities throughout the entire United States.

2. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the national convention and Board of Directors and publish the same when authorized for sale and distribution and shall issue notices of meetings of the Board and Directors and Executive Committee and perform such other work as properly pertains to the office.

3. The general manager of publishing interests shall have supervision over the League's publishing interests, including the business management of the American Issue Publishing Company and the editorial conduct of the League publications. He shall be under the direction of and responsible to the Executive Committee and through it to the Board of Directors.

4. The financial secretary shall supervise the work of securing funds for the maintenance of the League, including the collection of the percentage due the national treasury from the state departments. He shall not conduct a financial campaign in any state department without an arrangement made between the Executive Committee and state superintendent and Headquarters Committee of the state department. He shall be under the direction of and responsible to the general superintendent and the Executive Committee, and through them to the Board of Directors.

5. The legislative superintendent shall represent the Anti-Saloon League in the effort to secure improved temperance legislation by Congress with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work, he shall give his time in work of the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

6. The assistant general superintendent shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

7. The superintendent of total abstinence work shall represent the League in the promotion of the work of the Lincoln-Lee Legion with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

8. The attorney shall represent the League in legal matters and in the general law-enforcement department of the League work with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

9. Each superintendent of a state department shall superintend the work of the League in that state department under the direction of the Headquarters Committee in harmony with the policy laid down by the Executive Committee and the general superintendent. He shall counsel with the State Headquarters Committee and shall execute the policies and plans initiated or determined by the State Board of Trustees in harmony with the policies of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

10. The Executive Committee shall determine questions of policy or procedure, shall investigate the financial condition of the League and make pro rata assessments among the various state departments of the League to help meet the expenses of the organization, this assessment to be laid as follows: Eight per cent of the gross receipts of the state departments having an annual income of \$125,000 or more; 10 per cent of the state departments having an annual income of \$75,000 and less than \$125,000; 12½ per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an annual income of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000; 15 per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an annual income of \$25,000 and less than \$50,000; 17½ per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an annual income of \$10,000 and less than \$25,000; 20 per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an income of \$5,000 and less than \$10,000; and 25 per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an annual income of less than \$5,000, provided that in no case shall the maximum amount to be paid by any state department exceed the minimum amount to be paid by the next higher class of assessments on state departments.

The amounts yielded by these percentages on the receipts of the several state departments shall be paid into the national

treasury at least as often as monthly and shall first be used to pay or apply on the payment of the salary of the superintendent of that state department, said salary to be paid at least as often as monthly; provided, that the assessments mentioned in this by-law shall not be paid or levied upon moneys raised to pay debts of state organizations created prior to November 10, 1913. And provided further that the Executive Committee shall determine the basis upon which said percentages shall be levied.

11. The Board of Directors shall meet biennially at the time and place of the convention. Special meetings shall be called by the president of the Board of Directors upon the written request of not less than a majority of the members of the board from each of seven states. Thirty members of the board shall constitute a quorum. Notices of called meetings must be mailed to each member of the board at least thirty days before a meeting is held.

12. The Board of Directors shall elect the trustees who shall hold in trust the stock of the corporate body known as The American Issue Publishing Company, which was organized under the laws of the state of Ohio to conduct the League's publishing business, said trustees to be five in number and to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. Such trustees shall hold all property, real and personal, pertaining to the national printing plant, now located at Westerville, Ohio, as trustees for the Anti-Saloon League of America, and shall not as such trustees or directors receive any salary or any profit whatsoever from the operation of the plant, and neither the board as a whole nor any member of the same shall have power to convey any right, title or interest in said plant to any person or persons other than their successors elected by the National Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, except when ordered to do so by a vote of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America at a regular meeting.

13. The Executive Committee shall act in all matters for the Board of Directors during the interim between meetings of the board; shall meet as often as four times a year, their necessary expenses in attending such meeting to be paid by the League; shall direct and control the movement and expenditures of the general superintendent and other active officers of the League; shall prepare a budget of the probable expenses of the several departments of the League and report the same, together with a digest of its work and proceedings, to the Board of Directors for their guidance; shall fix the salary of all active officers of the League, including those of the superintendents of the state departments, and shall also have power to fill vacancies occurring in the offices of the League and in the Executive Committee in the interim between meetings of the Board of Directors. Each state superintendent shall make a report to the general superin-

tendent of all contributions, receipts and disbursements, together with an exact statement of the financial condition of his state department once each month.

14. The State Board of Trustees for any state department shall determine questions of policy or procedure for the work in that state department in harmony with the policies and plans of the National Board of Directors. It shall elect the State Headquarters Committee and the members of the National Board of Directors allotted to that state by the Constitution of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Anti-Saloon League of America

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Official Organ of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

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Publication Office, Westerville, Ohio.

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